

## Iraq sees no more need for restraint

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Iraq said in a letter published Monday that it had in effect rejected a July 20 ceasefire call by the Security Council and there was no longer justification for Iraqi restraint in attacking Iran's interests. "Any calls for a halt to attacks on those interests translate, in practical terms, into service of the war effort of Iranian aggression against Iraq and the countries of the region," Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz said. His letter was dated Aug. 29 and addressed to Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Mr. Aziz said: "In view of the Iranian regime's persistence in its acts of aggression against Iraq and its continued rejection — as is now manifestly clear — of Security Council Resolution 598, and in view of the enormous threats to Iraq's security and sovereignty and the lives of its citizens, there is no longer any justification for refraining from attacks on Iranian interests which serve that country's war effort." He said Iraq had refrained from attacking Iranian interests on land for a period of 24 days and at sea for 45 days, with effect from July 15, "despite the fact that those interests constitute the basic source of finance for the war machine of Iranian aggression."

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## King visits Armed Forces units

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, Monday made inspection tour of a number of Armed Forces formations, including the Royal Jordanian Air Force, the Special Forces and the Third Royal Armoured Division. During the tour, His Majesty, who was accompanied by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, was briefed on the progress of work and training programmes at these formations.

## Khatib returns

AMMAN (Petra) — Information Minister Mohammad Al Khatib returned home Monday from Tunis where he headed the Jordanian delegation to a meeting of the Council of Arab Information Ministers. Mr. Khatib also held talks with the Tunisian ministers of information, culture and communications on bilateral relations and means of strengthening cooperation.

## Fahd offers conditional understanding with Iran

BAHRAIN (AP) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia indicated Monday that he was willing to reach an understanding with Iran's revolutionary government, but vowed to sacrifice "souls and property" in defence of Islam's holiest shrines. "We still are keen on consolidating the bonds of brotherhood and cordiality with our brothers in Islamic and Arab countries, as we are eager to continue to gain friends on the basis of mutual respect," he was quoted as telling his cabinet during a regular session. "We won't allow anyone to conspire against us on our fatherland or undermine the security of our sacred shrines," he said.

## Algeria plans new Gulf peace effort

KUWAIT (R) — Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim will soon visit Kuwait, Iran and Iraq in a fresh bid to try to stop the Gulf war, diplomatic sources said Monday. They said Mr. Ibrahim would try to persuade Iran to comply with last month's United Nations Security Council resolution ordering a ceasefire in the war. Algeria has spearheaded several unsuccessful mediation efforts in the past.

## Kuwait fires missile in false alarm

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwaiti air defences fired a missile on Sunday at an unidentified target which turned out to be an illusion caused by the weather, the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) said Monday. A defence ministry statement carried by the agency said a blip appeared inside Kuwaiti air space on radar screens.

## Gemayel visits Algiers

ALGIERS (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel left Algiers on Monday after a surprise overnight visit during which he conferred with Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, the official news agency APS said. The agency gave no details of the purpose of his visit and did not reveal his destination.

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# Masri: Iraqi raids are legitimate since Iran has rejected ceasefire

Prospects are 'not bad' for arms embargo on Iran  
Iranians are exploiting superpower rivalry in Gulf

By Lamis K. Andeni  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri Monday said that Jordan viewed Iraq's resumption of air raids against Iranian oil installations as a legitimate action since Tehran had "rejected" a United Nations resolution calling for a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war and had instead continued its land attacks against Iraqi territory.

Speaking to local and foreign journalists during the weekly Monday press conference organised by Dr. Musa Al Keilani, director-general of the Press and Publications Department, Mr. Masri said Jordan considered Iran's response to U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 to have "amounted to complete rejection."

Tehran has not given a clear reply to the resolution which called for an immediate ceasefire in the seven-year-old war and for peaceful negotiations for settling the conflict. But Mr. Masri said Iran's actions "clearly aimed at expanding the scope of the war" and reflected Tehran's rejection of the U.N. call.

"Consequently, and as long as

Iran continues rejecting the Security Council resolution and does not cease its attacks on Iraqi territory, it is within Baghdad's right to resume its raids against Iranian ports," he said.

Baghdad resumed its devastating raids against Iranian oil installations on Saturday after a 45-day lull.

In Mr. Taher's view, Baghdad's end of its informal truce, which followed the Iraqi government's announcement that it would abide by the Security Council resolution if Iran did likewise, did not represent "a resumption of the tanker war."

"Iraq is hitting the Iranian ports and not oil tankers offshore," he said.

Both the U.S. and Britain have

criticised Iraq's resumption of its air raids. A senior U.S. official described the Iraqi actions as "understandable... though nevertheless deplorable."

Mr. Masri said Jordan, though aware of the British and American points of view, "completely understood the Iraqi position."

In the foreign minister's view, Iraq's fresh air raids against Iran were also aimed at achieving two important political goals. He said Baghdad, growing impatient with Iran's intransigence, was trying to step up pressure on Tehran and to emphasise that the war itself remained the crux of the problem and that the current crisis over freedom of navigation in the Gulf was "only a byproduct of the war."

Mr. Masri said the main objective and priority for all parties should be a total end of the war.

Mr. Masri was cautious in assessing prospects of an end to the war. On one hand he viewed positive indications reflected in Resolution 598, the unanimous endorsement by a meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Tunis last month of a resolution calling for the implementation of the U.N. resolution and the growing international pressure on Tehran

(Continued on page 3)

## 4 Arabs injured in firebomb attack in West Bank

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Four Palestinians were injured on Sunday when two petrol bombs were thrown at an Arab bus in the occupied West Bank, military sources said.

They said another petrol bomb was hurled at the West Bank home of an Arab policeman, setting fire to a few trees, but causing no injuries.

In the West Bank town of Ramallah, a hand grenade was hurled at an Israeli military vehicle, but failed to explode, they said.

The Israeli Iim news agency reported that the attack on the bus occurred near Jenin 100 kilometres south of Jerusalem.

According to Iim, some of the passengers noticed two masked people running away from the bus. They gave chase and found three more firebombs, Iim reported. The assailants escaped.

## 5-year-old shot and wounded

A guard riding in the front seat of a fuel-truck in the occupied Gaza Strip opened fire at a group of Arab protesters and wounded a five-year-old boy, the army command said.

The incident occurred in the town of Rafiah which straddles the Israeli-Egyptian border.

According to the Iim agency, the guard opened fire to "frighten off" a group of protesters throwing stones at the truck. One of the bullets struck the five-year-old boy who was taken to local hospital, Iim reported.

## King, Crown Prince and Rifai hold talks with W. German minister

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday received West German Minister for Economic Cooperation Hans Klein and reviewed with him the current political developments in the area and international efforts to solve the Middle East problem.

King Hussein and Mr. Klein also discussed bilateral economic cooperation and means to further strengthen these ties.

Her Majesty Queen Noor and Mrs. Hans Klein attended part of the meeting which was held at Al Nadwa Palace.

Mr. Klein delivered to King Hussein greetings from West German President Richard von Weizsaecker and Chancellor Helmut Kohl. He also voiced the West German leaders' appreciation of the continuous efforts exerted by King Hussein to achieve a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

Earlier, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan held talks with Mr. Klein on bilateral trade and economic ties and the use of

West German technology in Jordan's national development.

During the meeting at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), Prince Hassan stressed the importance of regional and bilateral technological cooperation, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported.

Earlier on Monday Mr. Klein signed an agreement under which West Germany will provide a 17 million Deutschmark loan to help Jordan finance development projects carried out by municipal and village councils.

The loan, considered part of a Jordanian-West German economic and financial cooperation programme for 1987 and 1988, will be supplied to the local councils through the Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB). The accord was signed on behalf of Jordan by Planning Minister Taher Kanaan.

Under the two-year economic cooperation programme, West Germany has pledged to provide Jordan a total of 70 million Deutschmarks in soft loans for the implementation of development projects in the Kingdom.

Prior to signing the accord, Dr. Kanaan briefed Mr. Klein on Jordan's national development plan for 1986-1990 and its objectives.

The Kanaan-Klein meeting also focused on the general socio-economic conditions in the occupied territories and means of improving these conditions.

Following the signing of the agreement, Mr. Klein was received by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai in the presence of Dr. Kanaan.

Mr. Rifai discussed with the West German guest Jordan's endeavours to achieve a just and permanent peace in the Middle East and said this could only be achieved through an international peace conference on the Middle East.

Mr. Klein also toured the RSS, where he was briefed by the society's President Jawad Al Anani on the functions of its various departments.

Dr. Anani and his guest reviewed the outcome of a bilateral cooperation programme launched in 1973 between the society and IBBon.

## Thai plane crashes in bid to avert mid-air collision; 83 feared dead

BANGKOK (Agencies) — All 83 people aboard a Thai Airways Boeing 737 which crashed into the sea trying to avoid collision with another plane are feared dead, an airport official said.

The plane went down as it approached the holiday island of Phuket. The director of Phuket airport, Prayoon Thaweesang, told Reuters: "I don't think there will be any survivors. The plane has completely submerged."

He said eight bodies had been recovered so far. No survivors had been found.

The airliner, with 74 passengers and nine crew, was on a domestic flight from Haad Yai, near Songkhla in south-east Thailand, to Phuket, an international beach resort on the south-west coast.

The airline's managing director, Narong Dhippong, said that besides the nine crew members, the plane carried 35 Thai passengers and 37 foreign passengers, including about 30 Malaysians, two Americans, two Japanese and the other Europeans. The

fare of the foreigners could not be determined immediately.

The other two passengers were children accompanying adults, he told a news conference.

Mr. Narong said the domestic airliner was trying to avoid hitting a Hong Kong-based Dragonair jet when it crashed 13 kilometres from Phuket airport.

"The reason for the crash was to avoid a Boeing 737 of Dragonair, which also was descending," he said.

He said he did not know why the two planes nearly collided.

The Dragonair jet, which landed safely, reported the crash to the control tower, he said.

Mr. Narong said there could be survivors.

"Many were seen wearing life vests," he said. "The plane was seen afloat. It may have suffered cracks but no serious damage."

But an official at the disaster relief centre of the Communications Ministry, responsible for state airlines, told reporters: "We believe all on board died." He said the bodies of 12 passengers

had been recovered from the sea by nightfall.

A Phuket police captain, Kani-ka Phakpibun, said witnesses told police they saw the twin-engine jet spin into the sea.

In Hong Kong, a Dragonair spokesman said airline officials have spoken to the captain of their aircraft in Phuket.

"We have been assured that the Dragonair-aircraft was not involved in the accident," the spokesman said.

He said the airline would inquire further into the disaster and have "expressed sincere sympathies to Thai Airways."

Dragon Airlines was formed in 1985 by Hong Kong, Macao and Chinese interests and is now controlled by Sir Y.K. Pao, one of the world's richest men, who made his fortune in shipping.

The airline has three leased Boeing 737s and operates scheduled flights to Thailand and chartered flights to several cities in Japan and China.

It was the third fatal crash of a Thai Airways jet since 1980.

## 70 missing in S. African mine explosion less than 24 hours after strike ended

WELKOM, South Africa (Agencies) — Seventy workers were missing on Monday after an explosion ripped through a South African gold mine less than 24 hours after a nationwide miners' strike ended.

The blast occurred as a lift carried miners down a shaft at St. Helena mine at Welkom, south-west of Johannesburg, a statement by the owners, General Mining Union Corporation (GEMCOR), said.

It said the cause of the blast was not known and there were no details of possible casualties.

Shouts were heard from stranded miners down the 1,367-metre deep shaft as frantic rescue operations began, GEMCOR spokesman Gary Maude said.

Monitoring equipment showed the lift stopped 900 metres below the surface but the fate of the miners inside was not known, Maude said.

No word on possible casualties was available. More than 800 miners, almost all of them black,

died in mining accidents in South Africa last year and danger pay was an issue in the strike by about 250,000 miners which ended Sunday.

Maude said some of the missing were in openings at various levels down the shaft. Rescue operations were hampered by tangled metalwork in the shaft, badly damaged by the explosion.

More than 300 miners down the shaft at the time of the explosion had escaped by working their way through underground tunnels to another shaft, Maude said.

The strike was settled when union officials agreed to a package of slightly improved benefits that union members had overwhelmingly rejected four days earlier.

Negotiators said wages, which had been the focus of the dispute, were not discussed at Sunday's talks that culminated in an end to the strike.

Several companies reported that miners had begun returning

to work Sunday night and were continuing to do so Monday.

Some miners who left mine compounds during the strike and returned to their homes in neighbouring states or South Africa's black homelands were not expected back for several days.

The National Union of Mine-workers (NUM), South Africa's biggest black trade union, surprised white employers by mobilising huge numbers of workers and sustaining the strike.

Black trade unions, seeking to narrow the wage gap between black and white workers in South Africa, were legalised only eight years ago.

Although the NUM failed to achieve its main pay demand and agreed to end the strike on terms similar to ones rejected previously, NUM General Secretary Cyril Ramaphosa refused to admit defeat.

He told a news conference Sunday night that the strike could be seen as a dress rehearsal for further action.

ROYAL JORDANIAN

Royal Jordanian wishes to congratulate its rally team - Hani Bisharat and Ziad Hamzeh on their outstanding performance and their excellent representation of Jordan and its ambitions in the 1000 LAKES RALLY of Finland.



# U.S. warships escort new tanker convoy into the Gulf

DUBAI (R) — American warships and minesweeping helicopters escorted a new convoy of tankers into the Gulf on Wednesday, airborne reporters said.

About five U.S. warships escorted three or four tankers sailing in line. Two of the warships, the frigates Thach and Ford, were seen in the Gulf for the first time.

The helicopter carrier Guadalcanal was to the side of the convoy and other commercial ships appeared to be tagging along, the American NBC Television Network reporters said.

The tankers did not appear to be refueled Kuwaiti vessels, which are entitled to U.S. protection, and one shipping source said they might be U.S.-owned tankers flying foreign flags.

Shipping sources said the next convoy of refueled tankers to enter the Gulf had been expected around Oct. 3.

Meanwhile U.S. forces, under orders to attack any ship seen sowing mines, began escorting another Kuwaiti tanker convoy southward through the Gulf on Tuesday, the Pentagon said.

Defence Department spokesman Fred Hoffman told reporters the liquefied gas carrier Gas Prince, flying the American flag,

left international waters off Kuwait about 5 a.m. local time, escorted by the U.S. frigate Hawes.

Mr. Hoffman said the 10th U.S.-escorted convoy of Kuwaiti tankers was proceeding through the central Gulf without incident. The announcement at a regular briefing with reporters came as the United States warned it would immediately attack any ships sowing mines in the waterway and a key U.S. senator proposed a total American embargo on Iranian oil.

Mr. Hoffman also said that U.S. forces had spotted at least three objects in the sea near Dubai on Sunday which might have been mines and that shipping had been warned to use caution.

"We have not satisfied ourselves yet that they were mines," he said.

U.S. forces last week attacked and captured an Iranian landing craft, the Iran Ajr, which the Pentagon said was sowing mines 50 miles north east of Bahrain. The U.S. Navy later sank the ship and returned 26 crewmen to Iran through Oman.

Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, just back in Washington from visiting Arab leaders and U.S. forces in the Gulf, said in a U.S. television interview on Tuesday:

"When mines are being laid, and we see them, then of course we'd attack the ship and try to take it just as we did the other one because that's about as clear a violation and as clear a crime as you can have in international open waters."

Asked if the United States would continue to attack mine-laying vessels, Mr. Weinberger replied: "Oh yes, of course, that's part of our rules of engagement. That's about as hostile an act as you can imagine and we are not required to wait until we're hit, to wait until a ship is sunk."

"If we see a hostile act being committed, and laying lethal mines is certainly that, yes we attack immediately."

Senate Republican leader Robert Dole of Kansas proposed a complete U.S. embargo on Iranian oil and other imports. The Republican presidential aspirant introduced an amendment to bar the imports — which include some \$700 million in oil — as an amendment to a pending defence bill.

He said the U.S. needed to send a message to Iran it "will not tolerate business as usual," alleging that Iran had fired Chinese-made Silkworm missiles at Kuwait and mined the Gulf.

Mr. Hoffman told reporters at the Pentagon that the Hawes was the only ship escorting the Gas Prince, which arrived at Kuwait under escort on Sept. 16 to take on a load of liquefied gas. But he said the U.S. helicopter landing ship Guadalcanal was in the region to give assistance in hunting for mines if necessary.

Mr. Hoffman disputed charges by some Gulf shipping sources that the U.S. Navy might have been lousy in warning that the objects had been sighted 15 miles north of Dubai by the destroyer Kidd and one of its helicopters on Sunday night.

"Right," he said when asked if shipping had been warned immediately afterwards.

Three British minesweepers began operating in the Gulf on Tuesday and regional shipping sources said one of three was warning ships steering toward the area off Dubai.

"As yet, even as we speak, we have no concrete evidence that there are any mines there," Mr. Hoffman said.

## Weinberger Gulf trip may signal more involvement — Pravda

MOSCOW (R) — Pravda on Wednesday said U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger's trip to the Gulf could signal deeper American involvement in the region.

The visit last week was "at least inappropriate at a time when intensive diplomatic efforts are being made to settle the Iran-Iraq conflict," the Soviet Communist Party daily said.

"In the opinion of political observers, it can serve as a signal for still deeper U.S. involvement in the Iran-Iraq conflict, which has already gone too far."

Moscow has condemned the presence of U.S. warships, sent by Washington to protect merchant vessels from the spillover from the war, as a major source of tension in the Gulf.

It has also supported United Nations efforts to bring about a ceasefire between Iran and Iraq.

Tuesday for the chiefs-of-staff of the five permanent members of the Security Council to coordinate formation of an international force to safeguard ships in the Gulf.

The Kremlin's Deputy Foreign Minister, Vladimir Petrovsky, told reporters the U.N. Military Staff Committee, long a low-profile panel that meets occasionally and in private, should be strengthened.

Usually the panel members just meet and welcome each other, he said. "But this is a good place for the heads of military staff to meet, to discuss the situation and report to the Security Council," he said.

Mr. Petrovsky said the military committee could marshal an international force to replace the warships now in the Gulf.

"Our new idea, a radically new idea, is to use the military staff committee so if, for example, the

presence of the fleet is necessary, then this presence will be conducted under the United Nations flag," he said.

Under the U.N. charter, the staff committee comprises the military chiefs of staff, or their representatives, from the permanent members of the Security Council — the Soviet Union, France, Britain, China and the United States. It is to advise the council on "all questions relating to (its) military requirements for maintaining peace and security."

Last week, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze called for a U.N. naval presence in the Gulf.

The Soviet Union, U.S., Britain and other nations have naval forces in and around the Gulf to keep the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war from closing down vital shipping lanes.

On July 20th, the Security Council demanded an immediate

casefire in the Gulf war, withdrawal to internationally-recognized borders and an exchange of prisoners. Iraq has said it will accept the resolution if Iran does the same.

Mr. Petrovsky also suggested the U.S., which has said it will seek sanctions against Iran to force compliance with the Security Council resolution, should pull its own task force out of the Gulf in accordance with that same resolution.

Last week, U.S. Army helicopters attacked an Iranian ship which the United States said was sowing mines in the Gulf. Three Iranian crew were killed, and the ship was destroyed by a U.S. demolition team and the crew returned to Iran.

"If you look at this resolution it does not only concern ... the parties involved. Restraint means refusal from the military buildup in the area," Mr. Petrovsky said.

## Adm. Crowe warns U.S. against pullout of Gulf force

WASHINGTON (AP) — A top military officer has told the Senate the navy is studying ways to reduce the number of U.S. ships in the Gulf region, but added it would be a "terrible error" for Congress to order a withdrawal.

"We're groping as to what the long-term level of forces should be there," Adm. William J. Crowe Jr., the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said in testimony to the Senate Armed Services Committee.

"We are looking at ways to draw down our forces to a more reasonable level," he said, noting that there are about 10 U.S. ships in the Gulf itself and another 20 nearby waters.

Asked to assess the impact of a proposed congressional order to halt President Ronald Reagan's policy of refueling Kuwaiti tankers, Adm. Crowe said, "I don't see that it would gain."

State Department assails opposition to Saudi deal

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The State Department denounced opposition to a proposed \$1.4 billion sale of arms to Saudi Arabia on Tuesday and urged senators wanting it dropped to keep an open mind.

"It is unfortunate that these sales are being opposed by some when the Saudis are providing critical support to U.S. naval operations in the Gulf," State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley told reporters.

She did not specify the support, but said it met "our mutual interests and needs in ways in which many in Congress have long urged."

## Pentagon to decide this week on fate of Israeli anti-missile system

WASHINGTON — The fate of a revolutionary Israeli anti-missile system that proponents say could change the military balance in the Middle East or protect Western Europe against very short-range battlefield missiles will be decided this week in the Pentagon.

The new Israeli weapon, key to Israel's participation in the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), would deal with missiles below 300 miles in range. That is where the main Soviet tactical threat to West Germany and allied forces in Europe lies.

Under the proposed new U.S.-Soviet INF agreement missiles from 300 to 3,000 miles in range would be eliminated from Europe. Israel has developed an anti-tactical ballistic missile (ATBM) system, which it proposes to demonstrate within 24 to 36 months of a funding go-ahead.

The system is designed to shoot down Soviet missiles of under 300 miles range with an anti-missile.

First phase deployment of the missiles could take place the early 1990s.

The company that would do most of the work on the project in Israel is Israel Aircraft Industries, which developed the now cancelled Lavi jet fighter.

Unlike the Lavi, the ATBM would make a compelling export item, its proponents argue. "It will be the first (such system) in the world and the only one in the world," one said.

The Israelis have told the Strategic Defence Office under Lt. General James Abrahamson that they could develop the system for \$200 million.

The proposal covers not only research and development but also demonstration of a comprehensive system. For the Israelis, this would mean an ATBM umbrella over their country with a high reliability and a very low "leak rate" — meaning that only an estimated one in 1,000 such

missiles would get through, proponents of the programme claim.

Israel would then become the first country in the world to demonstrate the central issues of SDI — that a nation can defend itself against missiles by shooting them down with a high rate of accuracy.

The project has been approved in principle by the SDI office, the U.S. Army, and the Conventional Defence Initiative Office. But it has been approved so far only on the basis of a cost-sharing formula that its backers say would make development impossible.

The Israelis are seeking a formula under which the United States would cost land, buildings and expert know-how provided by Israel as part of its contribution.

The decision will affect the future security of NATO and South Korea as well as Israel — The Washington Times.

## Iran-Iraq war figures high in Shultz's bilateral talks at U.N.

NEW YORK (USIA) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and the foreign ministers of Bahrain and Iraq agreed on Tuesday on the need for maintaining pressure on Iran in an effort to end the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war, according to a State Department spokesman.

Shultz also met with the president of Lebanon and the foreign minister of Bangladesh during a busy morning of bilateral contacts on the fringes of the United Nations General Assembly meeting.

State Department spokesman Charles Redman said Shultz's discussions with Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Mubarak Al Khalifa of Bahrain show that "our bilateral relations are in excellent shape. There are no problems." He said the two ministers talked about the Iran-Iraq war and efforts to resolve that conflict.

"There was agreement on the need to keep the pressure on, particularly on Iran, and to keep (U.N. Security Council) Resolution 598 intact as we proceed ahead in these efforts. Essentially, you could say there was agree-

ment with the approach that was adopted at the end of last week," Redman said in reference to a Sept. 25 luncheon meeting between U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the foreign ministers of the five permanent members of the Security Council — Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Redman pointed out that Shultz described in some detail the course of action the five permanent members agreed to follow. They agreed "to pursue the implementation of the resolution and in that context to work on the question of enforcement measures," he said, adding, "I think this element of pressure is very clear in all of that."

The spokesman said he expected Security Council consultations on the effort to begin "in due course, in the not too distant future."

In Shultz's meeting with Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq, there was some discussion of bilateral issues, Redman said, with both ministers agreeing that "our bilateral relationship is moving

ahead well and both sides intend to continue to keep it moving that way."

"A good portion of the meeting was devoted to the Iran-Iraq war, as you might expect," he said. "The two ministers reviewed the state of play, particularly the events of last week, and again agreed on the need to stay firm on the implementation of Resolution 598, to keep it intact to preserve the unity of the Security Council and to keep the pressure on."

"The Iraqi minister expressed appreciation for the firm and clear stand that the United States had taken," Redman said.

Redman said he did not want to go into all the details of the discussion between Shultz and the Iraqi foreign minister, who covered the full range of issues involved in the Iran-Iraq war.

"The U.S. position was laid out in quite some detail," the spokesman pointed out. "In that sense, would only say, as you know, we have urged restraint for quite some time and we would continue to do that."

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18:05 Special Feature 19:30 Music 19:30 Newsweek 19:30 Date with a Star 20:00 Evening Show 21:00 News Summary 21:05 Evening Show Contd. 21:55 News Summary 22:00 Evening Show Contd. 23:00 News Summary 23:05 Evening Show Contd. 23:57 News Headlines 24:00 Close Down		<b>EXHIBITION</b> A painting exhibition by Bassem Mafahat at the Housing Bank Gallery (until Oct. 17).		<b>ARRIVALS</b> This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06) 5320-5, where it should always be verified.		<b>GENERAL</b>			
<b>BBC WORLD SERVICE</b> 639, 720, 1223 KHz		<b>FEATURE FILM</b> "High Sierra" at 7:00 p.m. Thursday at the American Centre.		<b>ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)</b>		<b>NIGHT DUTY</b>			
<b>PROGRAMME ONE</b> 15:30 Kuran 15:50 Programme Review 16:25 Cartoons 16:30 Children's programme 17:10 Children's Scientific Programme 17:25 Lonne Greene 18:00 News in Arabic 18:30 Athletic Series 19:15 Local News reports 19:40 Programme review 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 A programme on Crown Prince 20:50 Arabic series 21:40 Local context programme 22:00 Arabic film 23:00 News summary in Arabic 23:10 Athletic film onid		<b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b> Royal Cultural Centre, Tel. 6610267 American Centre, Tel. 64337 British Council, Tel. 6301478 French Cultural Centre, Tel. 637009 Greek Institute, Tel. 641993 Snicket Cultural Centre, Tel. 644203 Spanish Cultural Centre, Tel. 634009 Turkish Cultural Centre, Tel. 637777 Haya Arts Centre, Tel. 665105 Yusef W. M. A., Tel. 664251 American Municipal Library, Tel. 636111 Univ. of Jordan Library, Tel. 843555		<b>OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)</b>		<b>TAXIS:</b>			
<b>PROGRAMME TWO</b> 17:30 Les Rues de Jaccot (Cartoon) 18:00 Rue Carnot 18:30 L'aventure des plantes (documentary) 19:00 News in French 19:15 French varieties 19:30 News in Hebrew 19:45 Varieties 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 L'ile's Most Embarrassing Moments 21:00 Master Work 21:10 Indebted Evidence 21:30 News in English 22:20 Feature film: "Secret War" Jackie's Girl		<b>MUSEUMS</b> "Children's Heritage and Science Museum." Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday. Foldore Museum: Jewellery and ornaments over 100 years old. Also museum from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: 11a's excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century ancestral artists. Moni-		<b>DEPARTURES</b> ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)		<b>ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)</b>			
<b>RADIO JORDAN</b> 88.5 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.0 KHz. SW Tel: 774111-19		<b>VOIC OF AMERICA</b> MW 1250 & SW 720, 955, 1170, 1195 & 1210 KHz		<b>CHURCHES</b> St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 624591 Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweidh, Tel. 67561 De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, Tel. 661757 Terrasanta Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweidh, 3 mi. in Italian language, next to every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 623366 Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Adhlat, Tel. 623541 Anglican Church (Church of the Resurrection) Adhlat, Tel. 623543 Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771331 Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 775261 St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751 Amman International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, Tel. 677534 Evangelical Lutheran Church Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811295.		<b>PRAYER TIMES</b>			
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<b>FOR FRIDAY</b>		<b>PROGRAMME TWO</b> 17:30 Le Corbusier in 1943 (feature film) 19:00 News in French 19:15 French varieties 19:30 News in Hebrew 19:40 News in Arabic 20:30 The Cosby show 21:10 Against the Wind 22:00 News in English 22:30 Super Train		<b>BBC WORLD SERVICE</b> 639, 720, 1223 KHz		<b>OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)</b>			
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b> Tel: 773111-19		<b>PROGRAMME ONE</b> 15:30 Kuran 15:50 Programme Review 16:25 Cartoons and Children programme 17:10 The Little 17:25 Frida's play 18:00 Sports magazine 18:30 Religious summary 18:50 Candel Camera 19:00 English series 19:30 Documentary 19:50 Viewers' choice (Arabic) 20:00 News programme 20:30 Programme review 20:50 News in Arabic 21:00 A programme on Arabic Series		<b>RADIO JORDAN</b> 88.5 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.0 KHz. SW Tel: 774111-19		<b>QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</b>		<b>EMERGENCIES</b>	
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Handwritten note: 10/1/87



## Seminar panel discusses Arabic, Islamic education curricula

AMMAN (J.T.) — The second seminar, in a series of televised seminars on evaluating and developing the educational process, which began here Sunday, was held on Monday under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Prince Hassan said that there is an interrelation between Islamic education curriculum and that of Arabic language.

Prince Hassan asked: "Does the responsibility of drawing up the Islamic education curriculum, with due respect to the specialised working team, rest only with the Ministry of Education and the specialists in this field, or does it constitute a national priority, similar to other subjects?"

The Crown Prince pointed out the importance of reviewing and understanding this process at the highest level, saying that this historical event, embodied in carrying out a review of the educational process in such a comprehensive manner, requires a clear understanding of the interrelation between Islamic education, Arabic language, and history.

Monday's session was set aside for discussing the humanities curricula. Ministry of Education Secretary-General Radi Al Waqfi talked about the recommendations drawn up by the expert groups and the central task force,

and expressed appreciation to all those who contributed to making the recommendations.

Participants then listened to the recommendations of the Islamic education committee, which were read out by the committee's chairman, Sheikh Izzuddin Al Khatib.

This presentation was followed by representation made by Dr. Nihad Al Mousa, rapporteur of the Arabic language committee, who called for reconsidering the Arabic language curricula, with a view toward bridging the gaps in the subject. Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai participated in the discussion and talked about classical and colloquial Arabic.

## Prince Hassan opens Irbid services office

IRBID (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday opened in Irbid a public services office for offering help and advice to citizens on energy and electricity. The office was set up by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, in cooperation with the Irbid District Electricity Company (IDECO).

The Crown Prince was briefed by IDECO Director General Abdul Ra'ouf Al Sheikh on the office goals and the free services which it will offer to the public. Prince Hassan also inspected the equipment and devices available in the office and the samples and models for energy conservation displayed for the public.

The new office aims to offer free technical and consulting services to organisations and citizens, and also to receive their enquiries and complaints regarding electricity and energy issues, particularly thermal insulation, building design, solar heaters, lighting, central heating, air-conditioning, and electrical equipment. The main goal is the conservation of energy.

The office will also conduct studies on energy conservation in the various sectors, in addition to conducting inspections by engineers and technicians of energy conservation equipment used by citizens, upon the request of these citizens.

In the research field, the office will receive studies on energy fields from various sources, and will examine and verify these studies with concerned department parties to produce results which will be circulated to citizens and specialists.

Furthermore, the office will

hold specialised seminars, publish periodicals, and coordinate with other organisations to develop designs that guarantee the conservation of energy.

The office opening was attended by Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Dr. Hisham Khatib, the ministry under-secretary, Dr. Ibrahim Badran, Irbid Governor Akram Al Naser, Jordan Electricity Authority Director General Mohammad Sa'id Arafat, Yarmouk University President Dr. Mohammad Hamdan, President of Jordan University of Science and Technology Dr. Kamel Al Ajlouni, and a number of government department directors in Irbid Governorate. A similar public services centre offering free services on energy and electricity issues was opened by the ministry in Amman in June, 1986.

Prince Hassan then visited the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST), where he was received by University President Kamel Al Ajlouni and deans of faculties.

Prince Hassan toured the various sections of the university, met for some time with Dr. Ajlouni, and then presided over a meeting for deans of the faculties and professors. During the meeting, the Crown Prince stressed the need for coordination between universities, academic institutions, and specialised committees, and called for linking education with the requirements of the age.

Prince Hassan was accompanied by Dr. Hisham Khatib, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources and Irbid Governor Mr. Akram Al Naser.



Crown Prince Hassan addresses members of the Islamic Cities and Capitals Organisation at the close of their annual conference. Prince Hassan stressed the importance and unifying power of Islamic culture and civilisation.

## Central Bank governor returns after conferring on Arab monetary issues

AMMAN (Petra) — The governor of the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ), Hussein Al Qasem, returned to Amman Monday after heading Jordan's delegation to the 12th meeting of governors of central banks in Arab states, which was also attended by heads of Arab monetary institutions.

In a statement upon his return, Mr. Qasem said that the meeting, held in Tunis on Aug. 24 and 25, gave its approval for arrangements to finance Arab countries' efforts, as presented in a proposal from the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF). The project has been referred to a technical committee

to work out a final formula before it can be put into force, Mr. Qasem said.

The meeting also approved another proposal calling on Arab countries to conduct consultations on their monetary policies, and thereby, develop greater coordination.

Each central bank and monetary institution will submit a report to AMF about its country's growth rate, targets, and its monetary and exchange policies. The AMF will then work out an analytical paper about Arab countries' monetary policies to be distributed to various participating states.

According to Mr. Qasem, the meeting commended the Amman Financial Market for its development, and its efforts to achieve a high level of cooperation among Arab financial markets.

The CBJ presented to the meeting a detailed study of the economic situation in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip during the 1980s, as well as a brief review about a programme for the development of the Israeli-occupied territory, Mr. Qasem noted.

Mr. Qasem was accompanied to the meeting by Dr. Adib Hadad, executive director of CBJ's research and studies department.

## Two survive car accident which claims six lives

AMMAN (J.T.) — One of two survivors of a road accident which took place on Sunday along the Sahab road was reported in critical condition, while the other was in satisfactory condition, Al Bashir Hospital sources said Monday.

The sources said that on Sunday they received two cases, a brother and a sister, who were injured in the accident that claimed the lives of their parents, Mohammad Khalaf Mufleh Al Haddid. The accident claimed the lives of the driver, his wife, as well as his children, Imad, 17, Khalaf, 16, Tareq, 15, and Fatima 18 months.

"The boy is receiving treatment at the intensive care unit at Al Bashir Hospital, while the girl was transferred to the King Hussein Medical Centre because of

suspicion that she might have internal bleeding, at the request of her relatives, the sources said.

The accident took place near the grain silos along Sahab road between a truck, driven by a Syrian national identified as Ahmad Al Sheikh, and a private Jordanian car driven by the late Mohammad Khalaf Mufleh Al Haddid. The accident claimed the lives of the driver, his wife, as well as his children, Imad, 17, Khalaf, 16, Tareq, 15, and Fatima 18 months.

"On Monday a car hit a 14-year-old boy in Ashrafieh area. The victim was rushed to Al Bashir Hospital for treatment. After examination the child was found to have fracture in his right hand.

## Ambassador praises Jordan's peace efforts

AMMAN (Petra) — Uruguay's non-resident ambassador to Jordan, Ramiro Perez Ballon, Monday voiced his country's appreciation of Jordan's continued efforts to find a peaceful settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Ballon also expressed Uruguay's understanding of Arab causes, and said that his country supports endeavours for the convening of an international Middle East peace conference.

Speaking at a meeting with Foreign Ministry Secretary General Nabil Al Nimer, Mr. Ballon said Uruguay supports the July 20 United Nations Security Council resolution demanding an end to the Gulf conflict. There is a possibility for Latin American countries to exercise an influential role in working for world peace, and in the Arab countries' endeavour to achieve peace, the ambassador said.

## Large-scale reshuffle of JVA staff

AMMAN (J.T.) — A large-scale reshuffle of Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) staff members, mainly among engineers, administrators, and technicians, will take place upon orders from JVA's acting President Mohammad Bani Hani.

In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Dr. Bani Hani said there will be transfers among personnel in key positions "in the light of the work requirements and depending on the skill, experience, and efficiency of employees and engineers, based on directives from the government to enable JVA to promote its work and carry out its activities in the most satisfactory manner."

"The JVA is determined to maintain cooperation and coordination with different institutions functioning in the Jordan Valley region, especially those connected with the water sector in a bid to promote development in a better manner," Dr. Bani Hani said.

With the transfers and the reshuffle, the administrative sections are now directly linked with JVA headquarters, and the financial sections with JVA's financial affairs department, which is directly under the office of the JVA president, he said.

## Jordan, Tunisia discuss boosting trade volume

TUNIS (Petra) — The Joint Jordanian-Tunisian committee began its meetings here Monday under the chairmanship of Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajal Muasher and his Tunisian counterpart, Saladdin Ibn Mubarak.

The two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the development of economic relations between the two countries, and the increase in trade exchange between them during the past two years. They also expressed a common desire and willingness to further bolster trade and to promote bilateral economic relations.

The two ministers cited the positive results achieved by holding trade fairs in Jordan and Tunisia, and expressed their readiness to support such economic events, because of their positive impact on trade between the two countries, and to their important role in introducing the products of each country to the other.

During its Monday session, the joint committee reviewed achievements made in the field of trade and industrial exchange. In further meetings, the committee will also discuss issues related to setting up trade centres, diversifying trade exchange, exploring new scopes for economic cooperation, coordinating tourism as well as studying transportation means used in both countries.

The two sides will also discuss industrial integration and joint investments. The two sides expressed their readiness to intensify contacts and cooperation between Jordanian and Tunisian businessmen and officials, and also to establish solid economic coordination to meet the interests of the two countries.

Prior to the joint committee meetings, Dr. Muasher and Mr. Ibn Mubarak held talks which centred on ways of promoting trade through diversifying and increasing the volume of products exchanged between the two countries.

The two sides are scheduled to sign the minutes of the joint committee meetings today, Tuesday.

Also on Monday, Dr. Muasher discussed with Tunisian Public Health Minister Su'ad Al Yacoubi boosting Jordanian-Tunisian cooperation in the field of health. They also discussed marketing Jordanian medicines in Tunisia. Dr. Yacoubi expressed her ministry's interest in employing Jordanian doctors in Tunisia and sending Tunisian technicians to Jordan.

The meeting was attended by Jordan's ambassador in Tunis, Talal Al Hassan.

## Masri: Arabs should end indecisiveness and be firm behind Iraq

(Continued from page 1)

to end the war.

Mr. Masri said the U.N. resolution reflected a consensus among the five big powers on the need for an immediate end of the bloody Gulf war. He noted that countries which have been on good terms with Iran were now advising the Iranian leaders to accept the resolution. He cited West Germany as an example.

"This international consensus and pressure have no doubt prompted Iran to reconsider its calculations, but have not been enough to force Tehran to stop the war," Mr. Masri remarked. He also noted with disappointment that the prevailing Arab divisions and the lack of a firm and unified Arab stand in support of Iraq "constituted the most serious obstacle" in efforts to end the war.

Mr. Masri said the Tunis declaration of Arab foreign ministers which gave Iran until Sept. 20 to accept a ceasefire in the war or possible severance of Arab relations with Tehran constituted "substantial and significant progress" which could lead to a firmer Arab stand.

In Mr. Masri's view, the recent events, particularly the July 31 riots in Mecca and Iran's call for the fall of the Saudi regime and last year's attempt on the life of the Kuwaiti emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, have proved to many Arabs that "Iraq was not the only target of Iranian aggression... and that all the other Gulf governments are facing the same threat." He said that this realisation had helped in making Arab countries step up their efforts to stop the war.

He also expressed hope that an Arab summit, even if it was only an extraordinary one, would be convened soon. "We have certainly discussed that in Tunis but this time if such a summit is convened there should be decisive resolutions," he said. "The situation (in the Arab World) is too dangerous and we cannot tolerate indecisiveness any longer... decisiveness is urgently needed to face the situation," he warned.

The foreign minister, who begins an official visit to China today, at the head of an Arab League delegation, said the delegation was seeking international action to enforce the Security Council resolution.

The seven-member Arab League team is scheduled to visit all the five permanent member states of the Security Council. Asked about prospects for an arms embargo on Iran if it did not accept Resolution 598, Mr. Masri said, "The prospects are not bad."

"The U.N. resolution has certainly made it more difficult, and more expensive, for Iran to purchase arms, but it still finds ways to get them," he said.

However, Mr. Masri said he knew that international and Arab resolutions, despite their importance, were not enough to stop the war. "A political decision in the capitals (of the belligerents) should be reached to put an end to the war," he said.

Throughout his informal meeting with the press on Monday, Mr. Masri repeatedly expressed Jordan's fears that the increase in the superpowers' military presence in the Gulf coupled with the continuation of the war would

eventually lead to superpower polarisation and consequent confrontation in the region.

Explaining Jordan's fears, Mr. Masri made a detailed assessment of the situation in the Gulf. He said the increased presence of the U.S. navy in the region reflected an alarming and increasing competition between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet Union has been trying to create a role for itself in the Gulf just like it has asserted a role in the Middle East peace process, and the Americans are resenting it," he said. "This is what is happening in the Gulf. Everything that goes on there should be seen under this heading."

He said it did not mean that the Americans had precipitated such a situation because it was initially compelled to increase its presence when it was asked by Kuwait to protect oil tankers which were being hit by Iran. "But the sequence of events had certainly led to the increase of superpower competition... and what we fear most is that it could lead to superpower confrontation," Mr. Masri said.

But the worst part of the ongoing superpower competition, according to Mr. Masri, is that Tehran is manipulating the situation to serve its purposes and goals.

"Iran is intelligently using (the situation) for its own purposes," he said. "We should not accept such blackmail... we hope that the superpowers will understand that... and that all efforts would be focused on putting an end to the war and eliminating the real source of the crisis," he said. Asked about Jordan's stand

towards the American intervention in the Gulf and the increasing U.S. military presence there, Mr. Masri said: "Jordan's stand is that the naval fleets (of the superpowers) should be kept away from the region. Yet, as things stand now, there is a justification for their presence."

"We would welcome any settlement that would lead to the withdrawal of these fleets from the area but we need an alternative that will guarantee a halt to Iranian attacks on oil tankers."

"The only real alternative is putting an end to the war," he said. Asked if the Arab Gulf states could find themselves under pressure to grant more military facilities to the U.S. and consequently get caught in a confrontation, Mr. Masri said: "We have certainly discussed this prospect during the Tunis meeting... this is possible... but we hope that things would not reach that point."

"Yet, I cannot put the blame on the Arab Gulf countries (for seeking superpower help), but I blame Arab governments for failing to achieve an effective, firm, unified and a practical Arab stand. (This failure) has led to the present dangerous situation," he said.

The foreign minister said Jordan was concerned that the increasing superpower rivalry and possible polarisation could hamper efforts to convene an international peace conference to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict. He agreed that the Gulf crisis had shifted world attention from the Palestinian problem "but efforts are continuing on all levels to convene an international peace

conference."

He pointed out that the stalemate in Arab-Israeli peace efforts was not caused by the Gulf crisis but by the fact that Israel had not endorsed the idea.

Mr. Masri said that peace efforts had not reached a dead end. "The peace process would reach a dead end if the scheduled meeting between the Soviet and American foreign ministers failed to produce an agreement of the principle, the modalities and other issues related to the holding of the (proposed) international conference," he said.

He said Jordan hoped that the Sept. 15-16 meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze would result in a firm American endorsement of the principle of the international conference and would bridge the difference between the two superpowers on the issue.

"The U.S. has not yet endorsed the principle of an international conference," he said.

Asked if he thought there would be a change in the Soviet position, the foreign minister said: "I do not think so... Why should we want a change in the Soviet position?"

Commenting on the recent Israeli cabinet decision to start negotiations with a Canadian firm to dig water wells near the occupied West Bank town of Bethlehem, Mr. Masri implied that Jordan was surprised by the decision. "Our efforts are concentrated on the American administration to apply pressure on Israel to stop the project," he said.



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## Charity starts at home

THE decision by the U.S. Senate to halt all imports from Iran including crude oil is a step in the right direction albeit long overdue. Although it will take some time before the legislative process is completed in order for the decision to assume the status of law, already it lends much needed and awaited credibility to U.S. policy in the Gulf.

It was literally incredible to see Washington hitting Iran with its left fist, while simultaneously feeding the war machine in that country with its right hand. What has hitherto added insult to injury is the fact that all this has been happening at a time when the U.S. had been spearheading the international campaign to apply meaningful sanctions against Tehran for its refusal to accept ceasefire Resolution 598. It was no surprise to discover that Iran has been, for some time, the second largest supplier of crude oil to the U.S., and, as a result, the U.S. has been providing the Khomeini regime with much of its total oil revenues. In actual dollar figures, the trade between Tehran and Washington, this year, has reached the huge amount of \$700 million, and we are not yet at the end of 1987.

Charity starts at home as they say, and there is no country that should know this more than the U.S. In order for the Reagan administration to lend strength to its position against Iran, it must show good faith by accelerating the legislative process, which will make the Senate's decision a binding law. What we hear now from the Reagan administration, in the wake of the Senate's move, is some form of grumbling to the effect that, while the White House appreciates and sympathises with the intentions which motivated the U.S. senators to adopt this decision, it foresees difficulties in implementing the measure.

It will be noted that Senator Robert Dole, a presidential hopeful, initiated the proposal to stop crude oil imports from Iran. The fact that he belongs to the Republican Party could not have escaped the attention of the White House. There is no doubt that Senator Dole will be suspected by his Republican rivals of playing politics with a very hot issue. But this is a domestic quarrel, and, as far as we in the Middle East are concerned, what Senator Dole has proposed is sound and correct; we wish that the White House had taken the initiative in this matter even earlier.

Still, we welcome this step by the Senate. For, when implemented, it will undoubtedly cut deeply into the coffers of the Iranian regime, and will surely damage the mullahs' capacity to sustain their war machine. One can hardly gloss over the fact that, without a strong war apparatus fuelled by the money that the regime earns from its oil exports, Iran cannot maintain its rejection of U.N. Resolution 598. The U.S. economy and energy flow will not be unduly hurt by the decision, as there is a glut in the oil market and the suppliers of crude oil exceed the importers. This is a most opportune time for the U.S. to apply the axe against Iran in the way that really hurts.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: King continues tour

KING HUSSEIN is continuing his contacts and talks with his brothers, the kings and heads of state of Arab countries. His current tour in the Gulf is part of his plan for creating a favourable atmosphere for the success of the coming summit in Amman. Successful contacts and consultations preceding the summit are bound to lead to a successful outcome, and to contribute towards the mobilisation of all Arab efforts for the common cause. The Arab states chose Amman as the venue for the coming extraordinary meeting in November, thus displaying appreciation of Jordan's efforts in striving to achieve solidarity among Arab states. At the same time, this move manifests the Arab leaders' recognition of this country's distinguished position within the Arab community. For this reason, we believe that the King's current tour to rally the Arabs is bound to achieve success and clear the atmosphere in preparation for the summit meeting. By agreeing to put their differences aside and meet in Amman, the Arab leaders expressed determination to make this summit a new and a constructive step leading towards further joint action on the regional and international fronts. Their gathering in Amman is reminiscent of their meeting in Khartoum following the 1967 defeat when they succeeded in limiting Israel's successes and in unifying the Arabs and preventing their enemy from achieving diplomatic victory. We hope the coming summit will mark the beginning of comprehensive and constructive action that can safeguard Arab rights and interests.

#### Al Dstour: King points to dangers

IN his tour trying to unify the Arab countries' stand for the purpose of making the coming Amman summit successful, King Hussein is clearly highlighting the immense challenges and dangers posed against the Arab Nation. In his talks with Arab leaders in the Gulf region, the King is seeking to concert the stands and the positions of Arab countries, specially those directly affected by the on-going Iran-Iraq war, and discussing means of strengthening Arab solidarity. The exchange of views and the discussions help to unify ranks and pave the way for a successful Arab summit meeting. These contacts are of paramount importance since they come at a time when the developments in the Gulf are moving fast and increasing in intensity and seriousness. The current assessment of the situation in the Gulf and the on-going consultations between King Hussein on the one hand and the other Arab heads of state on the other, are both leading to fruitful results. We hope that the coming summit meeting in Amman will succeed in ending all Arab failures and setbacks that had been instrumental in dividing the Arab World.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: King pursues efforts

KING HUSSEIN, now in the Gulf countries, is pursuing his efforts to rally the Arab leaders and unify their ranks before the coming summit in November. His endeavours are designed to concert the stands of the Arab countries with regard to the Gulf conflict and also the challenges posed to the Arab Nation by the Israeli occupation of Arab land, Jordan, which enjoys the support and the confidence of the Arab countries has been issuing warnings about the looming dangers inherent in the Iranian and Israeli challenges and about foreign countries' expansionist designs in the Arab area. Jordan has realised at an early time that there can be no alternative to solidarity among the Arabs and there can be no success without joint stands and joint actions which is needed for the defence of the Arab Nation and the protection of the Arab order.

# Shultz to push peace process during Middle East visit

From USIA

WASHINGTON — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will visit the Middle East in October en route to talks in Moscow "to try to help where he can" to move the peace process forward, a State Department official said. Speaking in a background briefing to foreign journalists at the U.S. Information Agency's Foreign Press Centre, September 29, the official reiterated that U.S. goals in the Middle East peace process remain unchanged. "We believe very strongly that the way to get to that peace is when the parties can sit down together and at face-to-face mode directly confront each other with their positions, discuss them, and decide how they can live with," the official said. "After all they are the ones who have to decide what the shape of a peace will be. No one from the outside can come in and tell them what it is going to be. This is what we have been trying to do." In his remarks to the journalists, the official also made these points: — Since U.S. military presence in the Gulf is non-confrontational, restricted to international waters and not war zones, the War Powers Act — limiting President Reagan's authority to commit forces — does not apply to the situation. — No decision has been made on what a possible U.S. arms sale package for Saudi Arabia might contain and discussions with the Congress consist simply of preliminary consultations. — The decision to close the Washington public information office of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation was taken by the Department of State to protest specific acts and developments within the PLO during the past year. Following are major excerpts from the briefing:

**Moderator:** Today the briefing will be on background; that means all attributions should be to a State Department official and we should not mention name or position, please. Thank you.

**State Department official:** By way of introduction again — just to repeat what I have said a number of times here and that is that the purpose of this is really not to make news. You have heard the State Department briefing — the major news that you have would come out of that. It is to try to give you a perspective and the long range view of how we see our policies — why we are doing certain things to help you understand a little better what is going on in the Near East region.

I am open to questions. I do not have any statement to make. Please, go ahead.

**Mr. Callis:** Rafael Callis, Kuwait news agency. Can you tell us what motivated suddenly the trip of Secretary of State George Shultz since the programme had been announced earlier and there was no mention of the Middle East?

**State Department official:** What does the trip involve? What does he hope to accomplish other than the briefing that we heard in New York on that trip?

**State Department official:** I think what was done on the record by Chuck (Charles Redman) yesterday and Phyllis (Oakley) today pretty much sums up the reasoning for the Secretary's trip. As you know, he has been scheduled for a short while already to go to Moscow October 22nd and 23rd. Before that trip though, for several days he will be stopping in the Middle East.

The reason why he is going there very honestly is to try to touch base with a number of the key players in the region — key actors — to try to help where he can to move the peace process forward.

It is a very important subject to the Secretary and to Administration policy and we have been engaged over the last couple of years in a fairly intensive way — very much behind the scenes though — to see how we can get a negotiating process moving that would result in a comprehensive peace.

This is our goal. This has been our goal and it has not changed. We believe very strongly that the way to get to that peace is when the parties can sit down together and at face-to-face mode directly confront each other with their positions, discuss them, and decide what they can live with.

Because after all they are the ones who have to decide what the shape of a peace will be. No one from the outside can come in and tell them what it is going to be. This is what we have been trying to do.

The purpose of the Secretary's personal involvement on the scene — because he has been involved very much personally behind the scene — is to try to see if there are some new ideas, to try to listen to what the leaders in the region have to say and to try to see are there ways that we can move forward a little bit more in getting toward that negotiation. It is very simply that.

**Mr. Callis:** Is this related in any way, for example, to the talks he held at the United Nations with Foreign Minister Perez, for example? Were there any new ideas introduced? Or Shevardnadze as a result — can you fill us in a little bit on that?

**State Department official:** By its nature, bringing about the conditions for negotiations for a Middle East peace is a process. It is a long process. It is a difficult, a very complex one.

Every stage of the way there are elements in the process that help you forward a little bit. As you know, there has been probably more progress towards that negotiation this year than there had been in the previous year.

When he does have talks — when other of our officials have talks with leaders in the region, here, bilateral discussions — we try to probe, we try to see how it is that they think. What do they view — how do they view the process? How do they see

decided. He is going to listen to new ideas, because we want to see what can be done in getting towards those negotiations — those direct negotiations that we feel is the best way to lead to peace.

**Question:** Again to follow what you just told us now, if we are to take what has been said before seriously — which we should as journalists — I am to convey that what you have told us now. We have to conclude that something different from what was two months ago has happened. Do you disagree with my conclusion?

**State Department official:** What I was saying again, and this is repeating myself and I apologise for that — but that it is an evolutionary process.

There are incremental steps and you do have movement. Negotiations by nature are a give-and-take procedure. The peace process, being such a complicated and complex procedure, requires people to talk, to give, to take, to try to understand the nuances of position.

What we are trying to find is a little bit more of the common ground to allow that process to move forward. We do not want the peace process to remain in a slow state, but we would like to move it forward a little bit more.

Each time that you get closer to your goal, you feel like you have accomplished a little bit more.

**Question:** The second point that I want to ask is about the Saudi arms deal. You recently — the Administration not you — shut down the PLO office. One of the rationalisations was to prevent acts of terrorism or something like that — it has something to do with terrorism.

The senators that proposed or are now against the sale of weapons to the Saudis argue that they oppose it because of Saudi support to the PLO as a terrorist organisation.

How can the Administration in fact — (inaudible) the senators who oppose arms sale to Saudis, to the Egyptians to some other government a weapon with which to fight you with.

What can you tell these senators now? I mean you argued that the Saudis assist the PLO, the PLO is a terrorist organisation, therefore, you closed their office — now you want to sell arms to the Saudis. How do you reconcile all of that?

**State Department official:** First of all as far as how the Saudis specifically view the PLO, I think I should let the Saudi government speak for itself on that point.

As far as our own decision on closing the Palestine Information Office here, as you know when the decision was made and it was a process that took several months of review because we felt that the issue was a very important one.

Until last year the Palestine Information Office was viewed in a somewhat different light. After a review and after a Justice Department decision that the PLO came under the purview of the Foreign Missions Act that the State Department had the authority to close the operation if it saw fit — because of a number of things that we saw acted on by the PLO this year that disturbed us very much, we felt that it was important for the Administration to state its position on the PLO.

The specific instances were related to the Algiers PNC (Palestine National Council), where you had the DFLP (Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine), the PFLP (Palestine Front for the Liberation of Palestine) and the Communist party of Palestine reinserted into the PLO which as you all know is an umbrella organisation of many different groups.

Also, one thing that really disturbed us was that Abu Abbas who was connected directly with the Achille Lauro hijacking was readmitted to the executive committee.

Now this was for us a disturbing fact or a disturbing evolution in the PLO which we felt we had to show our opposition to. That is why the decision to close the PLO — which receives at present — in the present constitution — the majority of the financial support from the PLO.

**State Department official:** So it is a foreign organisation — a representative of a foreign organisation that can be closed under the Foreign Missions Act.

**Question:** I am not debating that at all.

**State Department official:** I just wanted to clarify those points.

**Question:** What I did ask is what can you tell Alan Cranston and those senators who do not want to provide Saudi Arabia American weapons because they provide one among other arguments that the Saudis finance the PLO which you agreed is a terrorist organisation. That is my question.

**State Department official:** We have always talked about the PLO as an umbrella organisation which has in its constituent parts some groups that advocate terrorism. Whenever any of those groups has any activity we very strongly condemn that. We condemn acts of terrorism from

wherever it comes. If it happens to be by a group within the PLO, we condemn that group for its action.

What I think that you have to take a look at is that the Arab World in general has a commitment to the PLO that it made at the Rabat conference — I believe in 1974 — which called it in their terms the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Now from the Arab point of view, the PLO is an organisation that seeks to represent the Palestinians. From our point of view and especially this year, we have seen the PLO pull itself further away from what we see as a process of peace.

We look for evidence that it has changed, but the evidence of this past spring has showed us something slightly different. We found this discouraging as far as the PLO was concerned. To get back to your question. This was trying to put that in that perspective. What are we telling these congressmen: We are saying that the relationship that the United States has with Saudi Arabia is a very important and very secure relationship.

It is one that is based on a maturity of interests and in some cases a mutuality of interest. According to United States' security interests, interests of the United States government, we feel that we may want to propose a sale of weapons to Saudi Arabia.

We are in that process now of trying to explain to members of the Senate the reason why we are considering such a sale even before this package is finally put together. We would hope — and this is something that is emphasised, I think, at the end of (inaudible) — we would hope that members of the Senate would maintain an open mind during this consultation process.

We have not proposed anything, either informally or formally. We have not given the formal notification. We have not given the informal notification. That process, that fifty day process, has not begun. We would hope that the relevant members of the Senate would keep their minds open and continue in this process as we are.

**Question:** So it is an umbrella organisation — can you

**State Department official:** The PLO is an umbrella organisation as we understand it which has, as some of its constituent members, certain groups, radical, others that have followed terrorism and that have been linked to terrorist acts.

Whenever evidence has been shown or claims have been made by these organisations within the PLO to committing certain acts of terrorism, we have condemned them vigorously. We will continue to do that. There is no change in American policy.

**Question:** May I take you back to the rationale which is bringing the Secretary to the region. You mentioned an evolutionary process in the peace process. Could you care to elaborate about what role you see the Soviet Union has in this evolutionary process? Is there — can you see progress on their side?

**State Department official:** You know we have had a number of discussions over the years with the Soviet Union about their views on the Middle East as part of the regional talks. So far we have seen some signs — we have seen certainly in tone, language, and also an effort by the Soviet Union to involve itself more in the Middle East, whether it is in the Gulf, whether it is in the peace process.

You can see by its relationship with Israel and the sending of the counsellor delegation to Israel — it has been there now for three months, something like that — that the Soviet Union is taking a look at its whole relationship over there. You have got two countries in the east European orbit that have established interest relationships with Israel in recent months.

What we would like to see, though, is still more constructive relationships, more constructive actions from the Soviet Union, for example, on the question of the relations with Israel and also on Jewish immigration which is a very important position of policy with us. That remains. We have not seen all of the substantive changes of evolution that we would like to see.

**Question:** At the time, the secretary mentioned that the Soviet Union should be brought into the process apart from recognition of Israel and Jewish immigration. They would have to play a more positive role in the region. Can I imply, from what you have just said, that these conditions have now been fulfilled?

**State Department official:** What I am saying is that we still have problems with actions by the Soviet Union. You know, you have seen a much more constructive tone in what the Soviets have said. What we would like to see also is more constructive action. We are talking about — and I just mentioned two areas, for exam-

ple, on the areas of relations with Israel and on the question of Jewish immigration.

**Mr. Palakoff:** Joe Palakoff, Canadian Jewish News.

You mentioned the Soviet mission that has been in Israel three months. Give us a little background. What are they doing there for three months? Are they at the Western Wall? Are they up on the Temple Mount? Are they examining the artifacts? Just what are they doing there for three months? After all, the Russian church property, they could see in a half a day and go home.

**State Department official:** I think that these are questions that you best address to the Soviet Embassy and the Israeli Embassy. My understanding of the purpose of the Soviet mission — and this has been stated both by Israeli and Soviet spokesmen publicly — is to deal with consular issues.

**Mr. Palakoff:** At the American

**State Department official:** I have not been in Israel these last few months.

**Mr. Palakoff:** Has our embassy in Tel Aviv and our consulate in East Jerusalem been in contact with this Russian mission?

**State Department official:** Not that I am aware of.

**Question:** To what extent is the Secretary's trip to the Middle East a function that is perceived in the area to be new Soviet dynamism in the area? Is he showing the flag and saying that we are still here? We are not only focusing on the Gulf and we are not going to allow the Soviet Union to take the initiative?

**State Department official:** I think as you know, we have been involved very much behind the scenes in a non-public way on the issue of the peace process. The secretary has personally been involved spending considerable amount of time on that issue. He would like to see the process move forward even more than it has. There has been progress. As far as why is he making this trip now, is it in the context of because the Soviets have made moves? No.

I think that the secretary, when he gave a speech, I believe, about a month and a half ago, said one should say that we have not tried — that we have not made the efforts to involve ourselves as much as possible and to try to bring this process to fruition; in other words, to a real negotiation between Israel and Arab.

What we have as that goal is to bring about peace — and his own personal involvement because, he feels maybe he can contribute a little bit more towards pushing that forward a little bit faster than it has been going. We do not have great expectations of this trip. As you know, he had a very limited amount of time there, really just several days on route to Moscow. It is important, he feels, for him to make this trip at this time on route to Moscow.

**Question:** If it is so important, why couldn't he dedicate a little more time for it, or just make it a special tour to Israel, Jordan and Egypt if the issue is so important.

**State Department official:** As I think you know, and your colleagues know as well as leaders of the countries of the region know, he has been personally very much involved in the issue of peace between Israel and Arab and the settling of the Palestinian issue in all of its aspects.

He would like very much to see a resolution of all of these problems, to bring peace to the regions. I think he has been working on it very much since he has come into office as Secretary of State. Why doesn't he devote more time? His schedule is made up — October 22nd and October 23rd.

He is committed to another very important issue on his agenda and that is U.S./Soviet relations and arms negotiations as well as talking about the possibility of a summit later this year. I do not think that you can say that that is not an important issue in the U.S. global view. It is a very important one.

**Question:** If I remember correctly, the phrase which was used by the State Department normal-

ly, the Secretary will be always happy to go to the region whenever there he will be able to contribute —

**State Department official:** When he feels that he can contribute to the process, right.

**Question:** All of a sudden he feels — in spite of Charlie Hill's visit to Israel — he can contribute beyond it?

**State Department official:** When Charlie Hill went out there, he did not bring anything with him or take anything back with him. That was another expression of the secretary's personal involvement. The secretary's visit is part of that whole process. It has been going on for years.

**Question:** To shift a little bit towards what has been happening at the United Nations, can you give us some insight as to what is it that Shevardnadze promised to Secretary Shultz which allowed the United States to postpone movement on an arms embargo in the second resolution? What (inaudible) went on? Is it just gaining time, allowing more time for diplomacy efforts?

**State Department official:** That is basically the answer, to allow a little more time for diplomacy. As you know, the five foreign ministers represented in the five permanent members of the Security Council met at lunch last Friday and talked over this issue at depth.

They all felt that it was very important to have a unified stand: that the five countries that introduced the first resolution in the United Nations — 598 — that was passed unanimously on July 20th, called for this comprehensive cease fire, the withdrawal of boundaries, the exchange of prisoners of war, setting up of a commission to study the origins of the war and also to set up basis for reconstruction and redevelopment after the war.

The purpose of that resolution was to bring an end to the Iran/Iraq war and to bring about negotiations that would lead to a resolution of that conflict, the conflict which endangers the regions very much. It raises the tension. That is where the efforts must be done in a diplomatic sense.

That is where we felt doing it in a unified way, having all of the permanent members together on the issue, is very, very important. How do you do that? Do you push forward right away? Do you take Iran's answer as a no? We believe it is a no.

We believe that the statements that the Iranian leadership has made both in Tehran and the Iranian president last week at the United Nations General Assembly is a no. We are convinced by our colleagues on the Security Council — permanent members — that it might be worthwhile giving a little bit more time to see if you can get a positive resolution.

We are not out there trying to punish Iran. What we are trying to do is bring about negotiations that will end this war and end the tension there. That is the purpose of the resolution.

That is the purpose of the diplomatic efforts. That is the purpose of what we have been trying to do all of these months. Do you bring it about by trying to introduce a resolution that may or may not have the full support of the Security Council, or do you have that unity in tact and wait a little bit longer — patience is not unlimited.

You try to get that unity to go for a second resolution if the Iranians come up with a true negative as we believe they have already.

**Question:** Is this something new that you did not know before — that they had heard from the Iranians, for example, either through the Secretary General or directly?

**State Department official:** A couple members of the Security Council felt that they saw something positive in the Iranian response. It was very difficult for us to see that. I think several of our allies on the Security Council also found it very difficult.

(Continued on page 5)

## LETTERS

### For the record

To the Editor:

IN HIS report headlined "Millions worth of claims to be registered against company" (Jordan Times Sept. 14, 1987), your reporter Salameh Ne'matt mentioned that only few days after the death of Mr. Saliba Shukri Rizk, the Central Bank of Jordan issued a warning to citizens against depositing money with moneychangers because they are not licensed to carry out such financial services. In fact, this warning was not the first of its kind issued by the Central Bank to curb such dealings. The bank had issued an earlier warning in this regard in 1985, before any of the money changing firms stopped their payments to depositors. This was in addition to direct written warnings to moneychangers to avoid accepting deposits.

We felt the need to bring this to your attention.

The Central Bank of Jordan  
Amman.



# Chinese parents go back to school

By Elisabeth Croll

PEKING — A remarkable experiment in teaching the skills of parents is taking place in China. Newly-weds, mothers, fathers, grandfathers and nannies are all going back to school to learn to look after China's children — many of them only children, as a result of the one-child population policy.

Interviews with staff of the Women's Federation children's departments and many others suggest that the recent establishment of schools for parents was the logical outcome of earlier family education programmes.

After a long period of neglect, research and consultation has placed new emphasis on the family as an agency of socialisation and the skills of parenting in child development, education and welfare. For example in recent studies of juvenile delinquency, researchers have drawn attention to the importance of parenting and family education in both causing and curing the problems of young offenders.

Even more importantly, investigation into the characteristics of the single child drew attention to the role of parents in bringing up a single child. Although early research had suggested that single children normally display negative behavioural characteristics, more recent research has demonstrated that single children display a whole range of qualities some more positive and others more negative than children with siblings.

The nature of these qualities depends not on characteristics innate to their single position, but to the attitudes and skills of their parents and other family mem-

bers. In other words, it is not the single child's parents who pose the problems.

Popular consultation sessions, set up in parks or on a regular basis in clinics to encourage parents to freely seek the advice of expert child specialists, revealed that many parents were anxious to gain advice and information. The most common problems on which parents sought help were health, fussy eating habits, obesity, slow learning skills or poor performance at school and behavioural habits, such as hyperactivity, wilfulness or laziness.

The researchers found many of the problems could have been avoided if parents had more knowledge of children's specific needs in health, nutrition, psychology and education. Indeed this generation of young parents felt themselves to be at a particular disadvantage because their own childhood and education had been disrupted by the Cultural Revolution. To compensate they wanted only "the best" for their own children.

Most of the schools for parents now being set up to meet the public demand, are based in hospitals and neighbourhoods or attached to kindergartens, primary and middle schools and consist of between four and six classes spread over a term. Lectures are given by specialists or by the principal and teachers of the local kindergarten or school. Discussion sessions are led by the parents and classes end with quizzes or in some cases even a formal examination.

The schools for newly-weds or potential parents are organised by neighbourhood committees for couples who have recently registered their marriage as

potential parents. Their classes concentrate on preparation for a healthy birth and a healthy child.

All newly-weds and parents in a neighbourhood, a school or enterprise are encouraged to attend the classes which are usually held either in the evenings or in the late afternoon when parents were given paid leave to attend. During the infant and early childhood stages, mothers seem more likely to attend the classes, but the ratio of fathers increased with the age of the child so that by middle school age the attendance rates of mothers and fathers was much more balanced.

Although many of the urban parents had read some of the many new books or magazines for parents before attending classes, they appreciated the immediate contact with teachers and other parents of the neighbourhood. While the grannies learned the value of the importance of sanitation, hygiene and play, and even to fold away their overly "protective umbrellas," the very young and shy newly-wed pupils were pleased to have opportunity to learn about the foundations for an "evergreen relationship" and the prerequisites for a healthy conception, pregnancy and birth of their only child.

Of the 60 or so parents interviewed, half had primarily decided to attend the classes because they hoped to solve a particular behavioural problem. The rest wanted to generally expand their knowledge on child care, development and education.

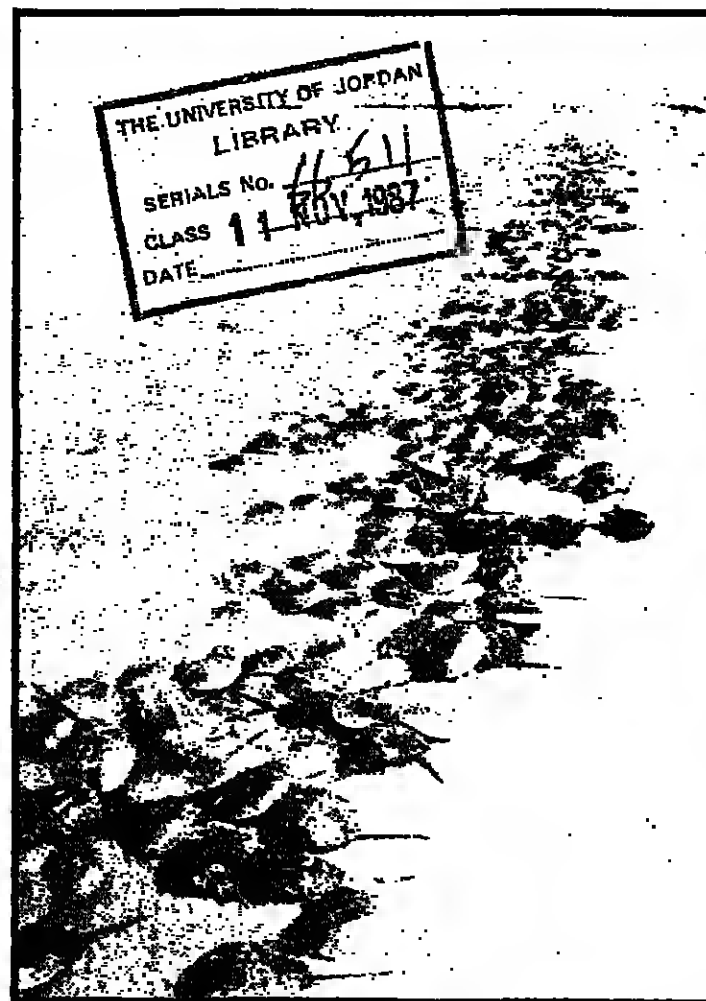
Among the important lessons parents had learned was that the privileges commonly accorded to the single child within the household were detrimental to their

development, and that instead children should take their full share of personal and domestic responsibilities. Other parents said that for the first time they realised that education included not just the formal character and number memorising of their own childhood, but also included hobbies, excursions and play which enhanced self-expression, creativity and verbal skills.

The teachers felt that they now enjoyed more parental support and respect as a result of the classes. Almost all 38 or so teachers and paediatricians interviewed thought that they had noticed an improvement in the health and diet of their pupils and in educational standards, punctuality and politeness. Perhaps the most important lesson learned by all concerned was that parenting was an essential skill which could be learned and practised for the benefit of children, family, school and society.

Although most of the large cities now have a core of schools for parents, there are as yet few such schools in the rural areas, and even in the cities, their development has been very uneven.

The best of the schools for parents are evidence, nevertheless, of three current important trends in Chinese society: A greater commitment to meeting children's needs, a greater awareness of socialisation, and an increasing family demand for better resources and facilities to improve the quality of children and children's welfare. Many developed countries, who have become concerned over the future of the family, might take note — People Features.



Another spring brings another spawning of horseshoe crabs along the New Jersey shore. During the mating ritual every May, female crabs deposit and bury thousands of eggs. Crab eggs exposed by the surf provide sustenance for north-flying migratory shore birds such as this ruddy turnstone (above), photographed at the Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge in Florida. Such annual phenomena, hardly noticed by most people, are watched for by phenologists, who not only observe, but also record the dates of natural events year after year.

## Lilacs, fireflies tell time to nature's clock-watchers

By Joy Aschenbach  
National Geographic

WASHINGTON — First fireflies flashing. First monarch butterflies fluttering north. Last Canada geese migrating south. First Dutchman's breeches blooming. First showy lady-slippers flowering. First leopard frogs calling. First frost, last frost. Ice on the lakes, ice out of the lakes. First snow fleas stirring.

Who takes time these days to notice?

Phenologists do. Phenologists not only observe, but also faithfully record, the workings of nature's time clock day after day, season after season, year after year, sometimes for 20, 30, 50, or a hundred years.

The word is "phenology"

Phenology, a contraction of the word phenomenology, is the recording and study of the dates of natural phenomena that recur periodically, and their relation to climate, weather, and the change of seasons.

"A typical entry in a phenologist's notebook, June 23, Waconia, Minn., might be: Ten-spot skimmer dragonflies are on the wing. Nanking cherries are ripe and ready to pick. Black-eyed Susans begin blooming. Bobolinks are feeding their young."

"Phenologists see the patterns of interdependency of living things," says Jim Gilbert of Waconia, a biology teacher and

author of three books on phenology. "When the Nanking cherry and the Virginia bluebell are blooming, I look for the first ruby-throated hummingbirds to return to my part of Minnesota." The tiny birds seek the flowers' nectar.

After 20 years of phenological observations, usually on the way to and from work, Gilbert says he's "learned to read the landscape very well." His observations are broadcast by a Minneapolis television and radio station as part of the weather news. And they are included in the annual Minnesota Weatherguide Calendar.

Anyone can practice phenology, Gilbert says. "It's the science of the people. Everyone has something he or she looks forward to seeing. Many of us are phenologists of sorts and don't know it."

The American Indians as well as the ancient Chinese and Romans made what amounted to phenological observations. The Indians called the lavender, daisy-like New England aster "It-brings-in-the-frost." By watching the bloom of the aster in late summer or early fall, they knew when to expect the first frost.

Truth of old sayings

The truth of some old sayings is rooted in phenological relationships: When oak leaves are the size of a squirrel's ear, it's time to pick morels. Corn is knee-high by the Fourth of July. Natural events in the same

locality usually occur within about a two-to-three-week period every year, says naturalist Pat Arndt of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. Her record of the first bloom of Dutchman's breeches every spring from 1980 to 1985 reads: April 17, 6, 20, 21, 16, and 12.

If one event is early, it's a signal that others probably will be, she says. Phenology compares not only the dates of the same event in different years in the same locality, but also the dates of the same event in the same year in different localities.

Phenology is not just a pleasant pastime. It is a scientific tool for agricultural management, giving cues for planting, crop growth, and pest control. In Europe, where the formal science originated, there are established phenological networks.

At the peak of the common purple lilac in the United States, a network of more than 1,000 volunteer phenologists watched for its first bloom in 11 western states as a sign of the advance of spring.

Agricultural climatologist Joseph M. Caprio of Montana State University, who pioneered the lilac network in Montana 32 years ago, says that spring arrived early this year in the West for the third straight year. He has mapped spring throughout the West.

Warning of an early spring, he says, can alert certain fruit growers to protect trees that might bloom from premature warmth before the last freeze. Sprinkling water on the trees can delay the

first bloom.

Lilac signals alfalfa farmers

The lilac also can help Montana's alfalfa farmers. If the alfalfa hay is first cut within 10 days after the lilac begins to bloom, Caprio says, the crop will be saved from the destructive alfalfa weevil. Any later, and the insect eggs will begin to hatch.

Honeyuckle, another indicator of spring for which Caprio has kept records for 20 years, can be used in Montana as a signal to start spraying for certain insect pests.

On the average, the "green wave" of spring advances northward about 15 to 20 miles a day, Caprio says, and moves up in elevation at the rate of about 100 feet a day. In most of the country, it also tends to move from west to east.

What red lilacs tell about 20 years of spring in the Northeast has been computerized and will be used to produce maps showing what occurs in nature every year at lilac time, says Leonard P. Perry, a horticulturist at the University of Vermont.

The Wisconsin Phenological Society has kept track of about 25 natural events every year since 1959, when it was started to aid scientists. Many of its 400 volunteer phenologists — only about 50 of whom are still faithful observers — are farmers and foresters. The rest, according to longtime member Katharina Lettau, are "just people who love to look at what's going on in nature."

## Pakistan's wild west gun factory thrives

By Robert Mahoney  
Reuters

DARRA ADAM KHEL, Pakistan — A bearded tribesman complete with turban and bandolier steps into the street and sprays the air with bullets from an automatic assault rifle.

Not a single head turns at the deafening crash of fire.

The tribesman, with the studied coolness of Clint Eastwood in a spaghetti western, tosses the gun back to the storekeeper and with a shake of his head moves along to the next shop.

There are plenty more guns for him to choose from in Darra Adam Khel, the nearest town to Pakistan has a to a wild west town. In fact guns are about the only things made and sold in this dusty one-street town near Peshawar, capital of the country's unruly North-West Frontier Province bordering Afghanistan.

What makers in Bangkok or Singapore can do in fake designer watches or clothes, Darra does with weapons.

Excellent copies of American, Soviet, Chinese and European arms are forged by hand in the hundreds of tiny workshops be-

hind the brightly painted storefronts.

One gunsmith, Kimat Khan, does a nice line in Chinese and Soviet Kalashnikov automatic rifles, turning out a copy in just 20 days at one-third the \$1,000 cost of the original.

His neighbour, who obviously has bigger ideas, busily copies an anti-aircraft gun captured from Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

One man even turns out a fountain pen marked made in Japan which fires a lethal .25 calibre bullet.

Customers who do not want copied weapons can buy the real thing — smuggled of course.

Saleem Khan's shop has a fine display of Chinese anti-tank shells set off by an arrangement of Kalashnikovs and imported ammunition.

"If we do not have what you want we can get it made or brought in," he said with pride.

His words were punctuated by the crackle of fire across the pot-holed street from a youth trying out a pistol.

Weapons have never been in short supply in the Pashtu-speaking areas near the Khyber Pass where tribal, not Pakistani, law

applies.

The Pashtun hill tribes, also known as Pathans, the most romanticised of all the peoples of British India, won autonomy from the British and were even given regular cash payments for good behaviour. A gun is as important to a Pashtun as his sense of tribal loyalty and honour.

In 1897 the British allowed them to keep their arms factories believing it would be better if the tribes had supposedly inferior home-made weapons rather than more reliable imported ones.

Pakistan inherited this system and still allows Pashtuns to make and carry arms freely whereas other Pakistanis need gun licences.

Since the upheavals in Afghanistan and Iran in the late 1970s the region has become even more lawless with drug smuggling and large scale supplies of sophisticated weapons which anti-Soviet Afghan rebels based in Pakistan receive from abroad but which are then sold in local bazaars.

"When the Afghan war started the Mujahideen bought guns from us," a shopkeeper said. "Now they get the real thing from

abroad."

Nevertheless business is thriving with Darra's 200 shops turning out more than 100 rifles a day. Foreigners cannot visit the town without government permission but Pakistanis flock to it.

"We deliver anywhere in Pakistan," boasted one shopkeeper who had just sold a shotgun to a group of tribesmen from south-western Baluchistan province.

"We get orders from India and Iran too," he said.

"A lot of customers just want something for self-protection. They may only use it a few times a year so they buy our cheaper guns rather than the original," he said.

The government has estimated that 300,000 imported rifles have spread into the tribal areas in recent years. These and home-made guns have spilled over into the rest of Pakistan where gun ownership has soared.

Interior Minister Nasim Ahmad Aher said in August the number of guns in Pakistan had reached "alarming proportions." This does not seem to worry the shopkeepers of Darra.

## Greeting kiss can go amiss in Gulf Arab states

By Mariam Alkhalifa  
Reuters

BAHRAIN — A kiss on the cheek is too intimate, a handshake too cool.

While the custom of the greeting kiss between men is a ritual of respect in the Arab states of the Gulf, the kiss can go amiss unless it is aimed at the shoulder, forehead or nose.

Kissing between the sexes in public is rarely seen in the conservative states of the Arabian peninsula.

In the Gulf a man greets his social superior by kissing his nose, shoulder or forehead to convey a crucial element of respect that underpins the region's tribal culture.

The age-old greeting, playing out in a sequence of pecks, is an essential part of protocol whenever Gulf sheikhs hold court in a "majlis" or gather on formal occasions.

Kissing on the cheek, popular elsewhere in the Arab World, is shunned as too intimate between men. A conventional handshake is acceptable from foreigners but considered too cool between Gulf Arabs.

The kisses carry the same meaning wherever delivered. But the nose is a popular target in this island state.

In neighbouring Saudi Arabia, citizens still kiss their ruler's shoulder in an expression of tribal loyalty.

An older person will kiss someone younger on the forehead while a handshake signifies complete loyalty is generally accepted only from retainers, servants, or very junior family members.

Cheek kisses are reserved for close family.

"In Arabic tradition some parts of the anatomy are considered greater than others and that includes the head, which is boss of the body so to speak," said Ghazi

Al Gosaibi, Saudi Arabia's ambassador to Bahrain.

"So it's a sign of respect to kiss someone on the forehead or nose. The top of the head is difficult to reach."

But the ambassador told Reuters that protocol was changing swiftly in the Gulf states.

"When I was a boy every time I saw my father I kissed his hand," he said. "Now my children do not, nor would anyone in my generation expect them to."

Bahrain's Information Ministry Undersecretary, Sheikh Isa Bin Rashid Al Khalifa, says social protocol and the deference it engenders has become lax during the past few decades in the Gulf, partly as a result of the oil boom.

"In the old days, one looked to a person through his family. Now it's his position," he said. "People respected each other more and didn't need the things they do today."

Gosaibi said that a visitor paying his respects at a sheikh's majlis, when anyone can come to discuss his problems, can use his own discretion in greeting the leader.

The ambassador attributed a decline in kissing to Western notions of privacy gradually creeping into the Gulf.

"An American needs empty space around him and if you crowd him, he will really get worried," he said.

"This concept of an area of privacy is unknown in Arab tradition. If an Arab comes and whispers in your ear he will really come and whisper in your ear."

Gosaibi pointed out that Arabics do not even have a word for privacy because, within the extended family and close-knit community, Arabs never had any.

Today, he said, the modern family with its homes with separate rooms and walled space was becoming more common and its members less demonstrative.

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# Johnson seeks Olympic target in Rome games

ROME (R) — After toppling Carl Lewis from his world championship pedestal, Ben Johnson next aims to relieve the American of his Olympic crown.

Johnson and Lewis illuminated the world championships on Sunday in a blazing 100 metres final in which Johnson hurled a tenth of a second from the world record.

The powerful Canadian took sprinting into new realms when he covered the distance in 9.83 seconds — 0.10 seconds inside the mark set a high altitude by Calvin Smith in 1983.

Smith had shaved a slender two hundredths from the 9.95 of fellow American Jim Hines, which had stood since the 1968 Mexico Olympics.

But Johnson and Lewis, who equalled Smith's time Sunday, achieved their feats at sea-level, without the advantage to sprinters of the rarefied air of high altitude.

Next year's Olympics in Seoul offer Johnson the possibility of

depriving Lewis of at least one of the four titles the American won in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics.

"This year and next year are the biggest years of my life. I've worked hard for the last few years and I want to be one of the world's best sprinters," the 25-year-old Jamaican-born sprinter, who finished third behind Lewis in the Los Angeles 100 metres, said.

Johnson said he would definitely run the 100 metres in Seoul and was thinking about the 200, though he would have to put in more distance training for that.

Johnson unleashed a performance of rare power on Sunday. "He pushed out so hard he almost went out of his lane. He was having a hard time controlling it," Johnson's coach Charlie Francis said.

## 'Armed robbery'

Meanwhile Ernesto Canto, a world champion in 1983 and the Olympic gold medalist a year later, and Mexican compatriot Carlos Mercenario called their disqualification Sunday in the 20-kilometre (12.4-mile) walk at the World Track and Field Championships "an armed robbery."

The two were disqualified for having lifted both feet off the ground and, as is customary in similar, recurrent circumstances in the walk, they blasted the judges.

"I feel I was not defeated. I was just robbed. It was an armed robbery," said Canto, who was disqualified 13.5 kilometres (8.4-mile) into the race when he was still among the leaders.

Mercenario was disqualified after 18.2 kilometres (11.3-mile), when he was sharing the lead with Maurizio Damilano of Italy, who eventually continued and won the gold medal in one hour, 20 minutes, 45 seconds.



Graf... will she remain at the top?

## Graf goes into U.S. Open as world number 1

NEW YORK (R) — Steffi Graf, outstanding as the rising star of women's tennis, faces the first big test of her new role as the world's number one in the U.S. Open championships starting on Tuesday.

With Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl a firm favourite to land his third successive men's title, the main burden of interest has switched to how Graf, the French Open champion, copes with her recently-acquired status.

The 18-year-old West German with the big forehead has lost just once — the Wimbledon final to Martina Navratilova — in 56 matches this year and took over the top ranking earlier this month.

It means Navratilova will be in the unfamiliar position of second seed despite having won the U.S. Open three times. "If Steffi wins the open, she is definitely number one, but if I win it, I should be number one," Navratilova said.

Chris Evert has been relegated to the number three spot with the emergence of Graf, her likely semifinal rival. A six-time U.S. Open champion, Evert must win here if for the 14th year in a row she is to claim at least one Grand Slam event.

Lendl must be considered men's favourite in the \$4-million tournament, the fourth and richest of the Grand Slam events where the men's and women's singles champions pocket \$250,000 apiece.

## Madrid prevails in style but coach urges caution

LONDON (R) — Real Madrid made a flying start to the defence of their Spanish soccer title, winning 4-0 at Cadiz Sunday night, but coach Leo Benhakker struck a cautious note.

"I'm very pleased with the result, but not so with the way we played. We were too relaxed in the first half," he said.

Cadiz coach Victor Esparrago said: "Real Madrid are the best team in Spain. If they have three goal opportunities, they score three times."

Esparrago might have added they do the same with four opportunities after Mexican Hugo Sanchez, with a spectacular overhead kick, Emilio Butraguano, Richard Gallego and Rafael Gordillo all scored against his team.

After Atletico Madrid scored a 1-0 win over Sabadell with a

penalty, Jesus Gil, the club's flamboyant new president who spent millions of dollars rebuilding the team, declared: "I was bored with the game."

Argentine coach Luis Menotti was a little less dismissive. "The team moved well and corrected some of its mistakes."

Barcelona had a hard-fought 2-1 win in Las Palmas. West German Bernd Schuster, returning to the team after a year having been in dispute with the club, was hailed as Barcelona's best player. He set up the second goal with a precise free-kick.

## French League

One week after their surprise defeat at the hands of Niort, Monaco scored a decisive 2-0 win at home against Laval on Satur-

day night to retain their one-point lead at the top of the French League.

Champions Bordeaux lost the battle for second place, going down 1-0 to Paris Saint Germain, who now have 11 points.

Monaco's new acquisition, England international Mark Hateley, was the star of the match against Laval side, heading both goals.

## Portuguese soccer

Newly-promoted Setuhal, coached by Briton Malcolm Allison, provided the first shock of the Portuguese season when they beat champions Benfica 1-0 on their own ground to become the early leaders of the First Division.

Striker Aparicio scored the only goal from a corner in the second minute.

European Cup holders Porto, who started the season with a 7-1 win, were held to a 0-0 draw at Guinacras and Sporting Lisbon were also held to a goalless draw at newly-promoted Espinho.

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## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### U. of J. to organise Arab students meet

AMMAN (Petra) — Under royal patronage the first sports festival for Arab universities students is expected to open at the University of Jordan's stadium on Wednesday. The festival, which is organised by the University of Jordan on the occasion of its silver jubilee, includes football, basketball, volleyball, handball, table tennis, squash, taekwondo and athletic games. The festival is designed to bolster brotherly ties and understanding among Arab students and to give them an opportunity to know more about their great Arab nation.

### S. Korea wins world junior volleyball title

BAHRAIN (R) — South Korea won the 4th Junior Men's World Volleyball championships on Sunday, beating Cuba 3-2 in the final in a long, close match. It took the young Koreans, the Asian champions, two and half hours to overcome the determined Cubans 7-15, 15-4, 10-15, 15-10, 15-9. The Soviet Union, three-time champions and the pre-tournament favourites, finished third after heating West Germany 15-12, 9-15, 16-14, 15-7.

### More 'hilly' action in cycling race

VILLACH, Austria (R) — Action at the World Cycling Championships switches to the mountains on Tuesday after six days of intense, and at times exhilarating, track competition in Vienna. Road racing begins here with the 50-km team event for women and builds up to the Blue Riband on Sunday, the men's professional race over 269 km. Unhappily, the 1983 champion Greg Lemond of the United States will not be racing. The winner of the Tour de France last year announced after taking part in a small race in Belgium on Saturday he was not fit enough for such an arduous event.

### Team to climb new Himalayan route

LONDON (R) — A team of mountaineers will set out from Britain on Tuesday hoping to become the first climbers to scale the 7,538-metre Zhabangzi Peak in the Himalayas via the southwest route, team members said Monday. "It is one of the remaining few unclimbed challenges for mountaineers. We are excited and wary about the climb," Phil Thomas said. The nine men and two women from England, Wales and Ireland plan to start the final stage of their ascent at 5,000 metres from a base camp in the Rongbuk Valley, beneath the north face of Everest.

### Bruno stops Gross in eight rounds

MARBELLA, Spain (R) — British heavyweight Frank Bruno stopped American Reggie Gross in the eighth round of a scheduled 10-round fight near this southern Spanish resort Sunday night. Bruno, ranked number two by the World Boxing Association (WBA) and seeking a match against champion Mike Tyson, overwhelmed Gross with a flurry of short punches and totally outclassed his opponent in the bout at the Puerto Banus Bullring. Gross, who took a count of eight three times after the fourth round, had not set foot in a ring since he was stopped in the first round by Tyson 14 months ago.

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## Dr. Philip S. Khoury Appointed Dean of M.I.T.

Suhail Mousa Khoury and brothers extend their heartfelt congratulations to their cousin, Dr. Philip Khoury for his appointment to the post of Dean of M.I.T. in Massachusetts. Wishing him all success and hoping that his achievements will continue to benefit the Arab community in the United States.

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## Jordan national team excels in 7th Arab basketball tourney

CAIRO (J.T.) — The semifinals of the 7th Arab Basketball Championships kicked off Monday evening and the heats were scheduled to last throughout Tuesday night.

The Jordan national team edged the Palestinian team (112-45) and prevailed over Bahrain 100-66 on Sunday night.

The Egyptian team secured the

first place in the First Group after an uphill challenge against Saudi team, when it scored 84-71 during the first round. However the Saudi team has stood as a hard opponent to the Egyptian team when it defeated the hosts, Egypt, by a difference of one point. Had it not been for the 13 point difference, balances would have been turned upside down.

## Honeyghan outclasses 'Mad Dog' in quickest bout on record, retains title

MARBELLA, Spain (R) — Lloyd Honeyghan of Britain scored the fastest world title victory on record when he knocked out Texan Gene "Mad Dog" Hatcher in 40 seconds to retain his World Boxing Council (WBC) and International Boxing Federation (IBF) welterweight crowns on Sunday.

The Ring, the authoritative boxing encyclopedia, gives Sugar Ray Robinson's 52-second middleweight victory over Jose Basora in 1950 as the previous quickest.

Heavyweight James J. Jeffries, who knocked out Jack Finnegan in 55 seconds in 1900, and French flyweight Emile "Spider" Pladner, who took 58 seconds to dispose of Frankie Genaro in 1929, have also won title fights in number under a minute.

But no one is credited with a

more rapid act of destruction than Jamaican-born Honeyghan, 27, who floored Hatcher with a right upper cut to the chin and, after the eight-second count, pinned him against the ropes to finish him off with a flurry of vicious short hands.

Hatcher, a former junior-welterweight champion, took four minutes to regain consciousness as medical attendants stood by with a stretcher. He left the ring on his feet.

"The right-hander with which I caught him was one of the best punches I've ever thrown in my life," said a jubilant Honeyghan. Honeyghan, who relinquished his World Boxing Association (WBA) title last year after refusing to meet a South African challenger in an anti-apartheid stance, said he expected to recover this crown.



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# Filipino Communists vow to take advantage of military confusion

**MANILA (Agencies)** — Communist rebels Monday threatened renewed attacks against the divided Philippines military after Friday's bloody coup attempt and there were rumours of a rebel government being established by the routed munitneers.

The underground, Communist-dominated National Democratic Front (NDF) coalition made it clear it would try to take full advantage of the confusion after the revolt to continue its 18-year insurgency.

The tension and continuing problems within the deeply divided military created an "excellent opportunity (for the insurgency) to flourish," it said in a statement.

A group of armed men believed to be Communist guerrillas blew up a major petrol depot outside Manila on Sunday night, hours after government troops completed mopping up resistance after the mutiny.

The rebels, the bloodiest and most serious of five coup attempts against the 18-month-old government of President

for new presidential elections and said the country had been placed under the control of a provisional government "until political conditions shall have been stabilized."

The document said it was issued by "the ruling junta, provisional government of the Republic of the Philippines under the reform the army movement, Central Luzon headquarters."

It accused the Aquino government of treason, saying it had declared war on the army and was soft in its campaign against both the Communist and Muslim insurgents.

Opposition leader Juan Ponce Enrile said the rebellion was caused by the government ignoring the complaints of ill-equipped and poorly-paid soldiers.

Mr. Enrile, a former defence minister who is close to Col. Honasan and other coup leaders, told a lunch meeting Mrs. Aquino had brought the uprising upon herself.

But he denied involvement, adding: "The smoke of battle has

lifted, to be sure, but not the grave crisis which has continued to besiege our land. Last Friday's event is only a symptom of our national condition."

Military spokesman Col. Honesto Isleta announced the government had set up roadblocks in several areas outside Manila to prevent unauthorised movement of troops into the city.

In Washington, a U.S. official said Sunday the United States hopes President Aquino's recent decisive action in preventing a government coup signals an end to future insurgency.

Undersecretary of State Michael H. Armacost also said there are festering problems in the Philippines that need to be addressed.

"The government held firm and has promised a strong reaction," Mr. Armacost said in an interview on NBC-TV's "Meet the Press" programme.

"So we hope that will break the cycle and make this the last of what have obviously been a series of unsettling events."

## Seoul's main parties agree on charter draft

**SEOUL (R)** — South Korea's two main political parties agreed Monday on the outline text for a more democratic constitution, spokesmen of the two parties said.

They said the draft charter, which must be approved by the National Assembly, provides for direct presidential elections by universal suffrage. The head of state would serve a single five-year term.

The first direct vote in 16 years is expected in December, when South Koreans will choose a successor to President Chun Doo-hwan, whose seven-year mandate expires next February.

News of the agreement broke just a few hours after leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and the main opposition group, the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), announced a last-minute postponement of a summit encounter due Monday.

Officials on both sides said that, with Monday's successful completion of the constitution talks, DJP President Roh Tae-won and RDP leader Kim Young-sam were expected to meet later this week, perhaps Wednesday.

Talks in revising the controversial 1980 constitution, drawn up just a few months after Mr. Chun declared martial law, were a major demand of tens of thousands of protesters who thronged city streets across the nation in June.

Mr. Chun, who had strongly resisted such a move during his term of office, bowed to the demonstrators and announced a string of democratic reforms.

DJP and RDP quickly set up a bipartisan eight-man panel to

draft an acceptable constitution, and it began work on July 31.

In contrast to the bitter wrangling which had marked earlier relations between the two parties, all the signs have been that both sides approached the task constructively and in a spirit of compromise, analysts said.

The last obstacles to be overcome were the RDP demand for a four-year renewable presidential term, instead of the DJP's proposed single six-year mandate, the opposition party's proposal for creation of a vice-presidential post, and elimination of the president's current powers to dissolve parliament.

The panel's work, originally due to be wound up on Aug. 20, continued without a break until Monday when the last compromises were struck.

The two sides split the difference on the presidential term, the RDP dropped its call for a vice-presidential post and the ruling party agreed to abolish the head of state's power of dissolution.

Now the stage is set for the National Assembly's Constitution Revision Committee to write the text of the charter, which must then win approval of at least two-thirds of the full chamber.

The final step before new elections can be held will be the submission of the final draft constitution to a national referendum, due in October.

While the most likely date for presidential elections, mid-December, is still some months away, the ruling DJP has already nominated Mr. Roh as its standard-bearer.

On the opposition side, RDP President Kim is vying with longtime rival Kim Dae-jung to win the party nomination.

## Man kills 5, himself in Boston shooting rampage

**BOSTON (AP)** — A man whose shooting rampage killed six people, including himself and four relatives, and critically wounded two others was retreating against family members who had accused him of stealing, a survivor says.

David Huynh, 25, said his 23-year-old cousin Minh Le brought a gun to the Huynh home in the Dorchester section Sunday afternoon to settle a dispute.

Huynh said his family had turned Le in for stealing money from Huynh's mother's bank account.

"He came back for revenge," said Huynh, the only member of his family in the home who escaped harm.

Tuan Tran, a Vietnamese interpreter called to the scene by police, said the gunman was a Vietnamese refugee who

apparently had been accused of stealing the mother's bank book four years ago and wanted to clear his reputation.

The gunman pulled an automatic weapon from a sleeve of his trench coat and blasted away, authorities and witnesses said.

"Bullets were flying around our heads," said Juli Nichols, a paramedic who was among the first to arrive at the scene.

The gunman killed his 52-year-old uncle, 48-year-old aunt, two female cousins, ages 23 and 26, and a 24-year-old woman visiting the family, police spokeswoman Jane Sheehan said.

After a two-hour standoff with police, the gunman fatally shot himself, said deputy police Superintendent Robert O'Toole. A 9mm gun was found next to his body, O'Toole said.

## Colombo-Jaffna express train resumes operations

**COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP)** — The express train "Yal Devi," or "Jaffna Queen," on Monday began its first run in two years from Colombo to the northern city of Jaffna, carrying 2,000 cheering passengers.

Resumption of operation of the 12-car train opens the way for more trade and travel between the Tamil-dominated Jaffna peninsula and the rest of this island nation, where a 4-year-old

Tamil guerrilla war has killed at least 6,000 people and devastated the economy.

The train, pulled by an old diesel engine, left on its 300-kilometre, nine-hour run at 5:45 a.m. (0015 GMT), said a Railway Department spokesman. The train is to stop at 15 stations.

The service was suspended after Tamil rebels blew up several cars of the train on Jan. 19, 1985, killing 26 Sri Lankan soldiers.

## U.S. tests shuttle rocket after delay

**BRIGHAM CITY, Utah (R)** — Engineers have carried out the first full-scale test of a redesigned 126-foot rocket that scientists hope will bring the nation's manned space shuttle programme back to life.

The test in the northern Utah desert lasted only about two minutes but the U.S. space agency and manufacturer Morton Thiokol said it will give them the data needed to assess a number of new features in the shuttle's solid

rocket booster.

Engineers said it will take them at least two weeks to analyse all the data collected by the 520 instruments that monitored the test.

"I hope, when the data is all in and the motor's taken apart, that the data shows that it's a 100 per cent success," said Richard Truly, head of the shuttle project for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

The rocket was fired in a horizontal, fixed position and the blast sent a plume of exhaust fumes hundreds of feet into the atmosphere. The blast roared over the northern end of the Great Salt Lake.

The test originally was scheduled for last Thursday but a series of frustrating ground-support problems, including a broken water hose and computer software problems, delayed it.

Pressured to define her political programme, Ms. Staller, clenching a white toy rabbit, became a little vague.

Abolishing censorship of pornography and changing Italian attitudes to love and sex were the main things, she said, reaching for a glass of champagne.

Pressure from Swiss authorities had forced her to tone down the explicit performance she gave in Italy, she said. Health controls at the border had also prevented her from including pet snakes in her act.

Ms. Staller, who appeared on a television talk show in West Germany Saturday, said she planned to perform in Japan and Israel soon and would be in Paris next month to launch a record.

graphers before posing with a startled young Italian busker in front of a local church.

As for disagreements with fellow parliamentarians that is quite normal, Ms. Staller said, refuting suggestions of a rift with Radical Party head Marco Pannella.

According to Italian press reports, the Radicals, a small fringe party concerned mainly with civil rights, have been embarrassed at the massive media attention Ms. Staller scored in an otherwise lacklustre election campaign.

Ms. Staller, reported to be in her late 30s, said Sunday she did not intend to follow usual Radical Party practice and step down halfway through the life of the four-year parliament.

"Who could replace Cicciolina?" she asked. "I might even need another four years," adding that she hoped to win over author Alberto Moravia and film director Federico Fellini to her wing of the party.

## COLUMNS 7&8

### Alcohol still major cause for accidents

**MOSCOW (R)** — The Soviet traffic police chief has said drunkenness was still a main cause of road accidents in the Soviet Union despite a crackdown on heavy drinking. Leonid Zverdovsky said on television that nine in four deaths and one in five injuries on the roads were caused by drinking. "Preventing drinking and driving is still a problem," Zverdovsky said. "It is one of the main causes of tragedies on roads and in the streets."

Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev has launched an anti-drink campaign, limiting the hours in which hard liquor can be sold and raising prices. Zverdovsky said 18,000 people had been killed and 132,000 injured in 121,000 road accidents in the first seven months of the year. He did not compare the figures with previous years. A senior traffic police official said in a newspaper interview last week that 39,000 people died on the roads last year. He said there had been fewer deaths in the first six months this year than in the first half of 1986.

### Business frauds top UAE crime list

**ABU DHABI (R)** — Business and trade frauds topped the list of crimes in the United Arab Emirates last year, the Interior Ministry said Monday. They amounted to nearly 47 per cent of the total of 22,000 crimes listed in 1986. The 1986 crime sheet showed an increase of 7.5 per cent over the previous year in all crimes ranging from minor offences to murder, the ministry report said.

### China uses morality to fight AIDS

**PEKING (R)** — China is using traditional medicine and morality, research and inspection of foreigners in its fight against AIDS. "China's social system and traditional morality are effective in the fight against AIDS," the official Health News quoted Vice Minister for Public Health He Jiesheng as saying on his return from an international AIDS meeting in Australia. "But we must recognise the risk posed by our open-door policy," he said. Few cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) have been reported in China. The minister said several people had contracted the deadly virus from transfusions of contaminated imported blood products. Under an agreement signed recently with Harvard University, China is sending seven experts in traditional medicine to the United States next year for research into combating AIDS. Among steps being taken to fight the disease, which breaks down the body's ability to fight off infection, are the inspection of people entering China, the setting up of laboratories in coastal cities and experimenting with the use of Chinese medicine, he added. An American suffering from AIDS was airlifted out of China by the U.S. Air Force last month after airlines refused to carry him.

### Step taken towards chlamydia vaccine

**SAN FRANCISCO (R)** — Researchers at the University of California at San Francisco (UCSF) and the Chiron Corporation have said they had cloned a gene that may lead to a vaccine against chlamydia, the most common venereal disease in the United States. The scientists, who reported their work in the September issue of the Journal of Bacteriology, said the discovery was only a first step towards developing a vaccine against the disease. But they expressed optimism that the cloned gene could be used to produce synthetic versions of a protein that would act as a vaccine. Richard Stephens, a UCSF molecular biologist who directed the research, said the next steps will involve producing large quantities of the protein and finding an effective way of packaging the protein antigen so that it will stimulate the body's immune system. In the meantime, he said, the discovery may lead to more effective diagnostic tests for the disease. Fifteen types of the chlamydia bacterium are known to scientists, and the disease is one of the major causes of blindness in the Third World.

### Drug-filled condoms kill courier

**SYDNEY (R)** — A naked man found dead in a Sydney street was killed when drug-filled condoms burst inside him, police said Monday. A post mortem revealed four burst condoms and 18 intact ones in the stomach and rectum of the body, found Sunday, Detective Sergeant Gary Matthews told a news conference. "It's obvious that he's died on an overdose of whatever drug they contained, we feel it's heroin, as a result of the condoms rupturing in his stomach," Matthews said. The corpse contained 250 grammes (nine ounces) of the drug, which, were it heroin, would have a street value of about 500,000 dollars (\$350,000), he said. Matthews said police believed the man arrived in Australia late last week and died soon afterwards. His body was then dumped by associates. Police had no clues to the dead man's identity or which country he had come from, he added. Police said they did not know why the man's associates failed to remove the condoms from the corpse.

### Shepherdess finds and loses bracelet

**ISLAMABAD (R)** — A poor shepherdess found an ancient bracelet containing more than 14 kilograms of gold but authorities seized it as part of Pakistan's cultural heritage, state television has reported. It said the woman found the huge bracelet in several pieces in Manshera district of North West Frontier province. But word of the find reached the police and the authorities took possession of it. The television report did not say whether the woman received a reward. It quoted an archaeologist as saying the bracelet was about 2,000 years old and appeared to be a Scythian relic. Scythians were a nomadic warlike Central Asian people who lived in what is now North West Pakistan in the first century B.C.

### Kathleen Turner dominates film festival

**VENICE, Italy (AP)** — American actress Kathleen Turner stole the spotlight at the opening of the 44th Annual Venice Film Festival, also marked by a spontaneous tribute to the late American director John Huston. A screening of Julia and Julia, directed by Peter Del Monte and starring Turner, rock star Sting and Gabriel Byrne, opened the festival. Both the film and Turner got enthusiastic reviews in the Italian media Sunday. "The love of Julia seduces Venice," wrote Milan's Corriere Della Sera, calling Turner, who expects a baby in November, "a star in sweet waiting." Produced by Italian television, it is the surreal story of an American woman in Italy whose husband dies in an accident on their wedding day and reappears six years later, along with their non-existent child and her imaginary lover. Greek actress Irene Papas, the first woman president of the 12-member jury, called for a round of applause for John Huston, who died on Friday and whose film The Dead is entered in the festival. The 25 entries include American playwright and director David Mamet's House of Games, British director James Ivory's Maurice and French director Louis Malle's Au Revoir Les Enfants, starring his wife, American actress Candice Bergen. Among the films presented outside competition are Julia and Julia, American Brian De Palma's Untouchables and L'Ami De Mon Amie, by French director Eric Rohmer. Rohmer's The Green Ray won the Golden Lion Award at last year's festival. The festival ends on Sept. 9.

### Twins marry twins in Leningrad

**MOSCOW (R)** — The registrar at the Leningrad Palace of Weddings was stunned to see a couple who had applied to marry come back minutes later with the same request, TASS news agency has said. A look at the couple's documents made everything clear — the twin Nazarov brothers, students at the military-political school of air defences, were marrying twin sisters Galina and Marina Sheinikh, both nursery school teachers.

## China tells foreign religions not to 'interfere'

**PEKING (R)** — Catholics meeting to mark the 30th anniversary of China's state-approved church were warned not to tolerate "interference" in Chinese affairs by foreign religious groups, an official newspaper said Monday.

Politburo member Xi Zhongxun told 240 leading Chinese Catholics in Peking Sunday they should make "even greater contribution ... in the great task of Socialist construction and uniting the motherland."

"We absolutely cannot allow foreign religious groups or individuals to interfere in our internal politics, or meddle with and control our religious affairs," the Guangming Daily quoted Mr. Xi as saying.

The meeting marked the anniversary of the founding of the Catholic Patriotic Association, which has no links with Rome and supports government policies including China's strict birth-control programme.

"The association's principles of independence and self-government ... have won increasing

understanding, sympathy and support among friendly Catholics in other countries," Mr. Xi told the meeting.

Chinese political leaders and clergy of the official church have repeatedly accused Rome of interfering in Chinese affairs and of secretly appointing clergy, and have called on the Vatican to end its links with Nationalist Taiwan.

The association says it represents 3.3 million Catholics, while an unknown number of Catholics are believed to worship in secret outside the official churches.

## Parents of West German pilot in Moscow for trial

**MOSCOW (R)** — The parents of Matthias Rust, the teenage West German pilot who landed next to Red Square in May, have arrived in Moscow to attend their son's trial, well-informed West German sources said Monday.

The sources said Monika and Karl-Heinz Rust, accompanied by Matthias' younger brother Ingo, arrived from Hamburg Tuesday night via Helsinki — the city from which their 19-year-old son began his unauthorized flight over Soviet territory on May 28.

Rust, whose trial opens at the Soviet Supreme Court on Wednesday, faces up to 10 years in prison if convicted of violating international flight rules. He is also charged with illegal entry into the Soviet Union and malicious hooliganism.

West German sources said Rust's parents would attend the trial as spectators and would not be called to testify.

They said the couple were seeking a meeting with their son at Moscow's Lefortovo Military Prison before the trial, but had not yet received a reply from Soviet authorities.

The couple also expect to see Rust's German-speaking Soviet lawyer, Vsevolod Yakovlev, Monday or Tuesday.

## Hart sees difficult road for Democratic hopefuls

**DUBLIN, Ireland (AP)** — Former U.S. Senator Gary Hart said the Democrats jostling for their party's presidential nomination have a near-impossible task, but he did not directly comment about his own political intentions.

The interview published Sunday in the Dublin Sunday Tribune was delayed until Mr. Hart's return to the United States after a three-week vacation in Ireland. He left Ireland on Tuesday, avoiding questions about his former campaign manager's statement that Mr. Hart was "likely" to rejoin the 1988 presidential race he dropped out of May 8.

Mr. Hart, who is married, resigned after reports he was involved with actress-model Donna Rice.

The Tribune said he would not discuss his relationship with Miss Rice. He referred to allegations that led to his resignation only as "the events of May," but acknowledged he had frequently thought about them during his vacation, the newspaper said.

He paused when asked about his intentions concerning the presidential race, then answered: "Well, what I said in May was that I couldn't continue a presidential campaign under the circumstances that prevailed at the time. That's still my position," the Tribune reported.

Mr. Hart expressed empathy for the remaining Democratic contenders.

"I sympathise with those seven struggling people who have never run for national office, who have never held national office, who have never been the nominee of their party, trying desperately six months before the primaries to become national figures. It's virtually impossible."

The newspaper quoted him as saying the candidates were "not dwarfs" but were being demeaned as he had been in 1983.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND CHIM SHARF  
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**THE RIGHT SUIT AT THE RIGHT TIME**

Both vulnerable South deals

NORTH		SOUTH	
♠	A K 8 3	♠	Q J 10 9 8 7
♥	Q J 10 9 8 7	♥	A 6 5 4
♦	A 8 3	♦	K 7 5 4 3
♣	Q J 10 9 8	♣	A 7 6 5

**WEST**      **EAST**

♠ J 10 9 8 7      ♠ 7 5 4 3

♥ A 2      ♥ Q J 10 9

♦ A 6      ♦ K

♣ 7 6      ♣ A 7 5 3

**SOUTH**      **NORTH**

♠ A K 3      ♠ A K 3

♥ 7 6      ♥ 7 6

♦ S 4 2      ♦ S 4 2

♣ K Q 10 9 8      ♣ K Q 10 9 8

The bidding

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♠

"Ladies and gentlemen of the jury

"You have been called here today to settle a libel suit. My client, Mr. South, claims he was grossly and unfairly insulted by his partner, Mr. North, for his play of this hand."

"Dumzy's queen of spades won the first trick and the jack of clubs was led. When that held, declarer switched his attack to diamonds. In with the king, East found the best defense—a shift to the queen of hearts. Declarer won in dummy and forced out the ace of dia-

monds, but West simply continued with a heart. Declarer had eight tricks he could take, but he had no way to get a ninth before the defenders took the ace of clubs and two more heart tricks—down one."

"We claim that it would not have helped my client to overtake the jack of clubs at trick two and cash one high spade, for now the defenders could defeat the contract by forcing out his remaining spade stopper. Under the circumstances, we feel my client's reputation was irreparably hurt when he was called a silly oaf in front of his many friends at the club and we ask for suitable damages."

"Ladies and gentlemen, plaintiff's attorney has been most persuasive, unfortunately, his analysis is no better than his client's. Mr. South simply attacked the minor suits in the wrong order."

"The defenders cannot afford to win this trick, for then declarer has nine tricks—three spades, four clubs and two hearts. So declarer simply cashes one high spade and then continues with diamonds to force out the ace. Now that he has scored a second spade trick, he has nine tricks no matter what the defenders do."